THE
LITERARY DIGEST

PRINCETON
Buffalo May 1905
1925 Summit Av

Contents

NEW YORK, JUNE 24, 1905

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Washington Chosen for the Peace Conference 919
Menace of Japanese Success 920
Weighing the New Equitable Management . 921
Eighteen Hours to Chicago 922
Leaks in Cotton Crop Reports 923
Chinese Exclusion Troubles 924
Doubts of Mr. Dalrymple 925
Southern Negroes as Property-Holders . . 926

LETTERS AND ART:

A New Estimate of Ibsen 927
Why Do We Paint Pictures? 927
The Apotheosis of Byron 928
The Two Chopins 929
A Novelist's Impression of American Men and Women 929
The Author of "A Fool's Errand" 930

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Hasty Scientists 931
What Is Anthropology? 931
Great Guns with Rapid Fire 932
The Coming of Higher Speeds 933
A Smoke-Cooling Pipe 933
The Migrations of Butterflies 933
The Problem of Dynamite Transportation . 934
Substitutes for Tea 934
The Electric Transformer: What It Is and Does 935
Progress in Electrical Industries 935

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Condition of Judaism in New York . . . 936
Egoism as a Basis for Christian Ethics . . . 936
Schiller's Religion 937
The English Manifesto on Biblical Criticism . 938
A Protest against Church Union 939

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Russia's Future 940
The Fate of Norway 940
The Arabian Rebellion 941
"Powerlessness" of the American President . 941
Jingoism Rebuked in Germany 942

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . 943-944

MISCELLANEOUS 946-952

Vol. XXX., No. 25. Whole No. 792. Price per Copy, 10c

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRAVEL

Northern Steamship Co.

Steamers "North-West" and "North-Land"

The most delightful trip in America and the best way to the LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION. Excursion tickets at slightly higher rates than all rail.

EUROPEAN OR AMERICAN PLAN

(American plan includes all expenses in one ticket.)

Steamship "North-Land," in commission between Buffalo and Chicago, leaving Buffalo Wednesdays and Chicago Saturdays

Steamship "North-West," in commission between Buffalo and Duluth, leaving Buffalo Saturdays and Duluth Tuesdays

Write for full particulars regarding Great Lakes tours during Season 1905. Address

W. M. LOWRIE, General Passenger Agent

HOWARD JAMES, President **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

SEAMAN

TRAVEL

VISIT THE

LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION

PORTLAND, OREGON

June to October, 1905

But don't forget to buy your tickets to read

ONE WAY THROUGH

California

You will regret it if you miss

Mt. Shasta and Sacramento Valley
San Francisco and Golden Gate
Yosemite Valley and Big Trees
Santa Cruz and Paso Robles
Del Monte and Monterey Bay
Santa Barbara and Los Angeles

Southern Pacific

OFFERS

SPECIAL RATES

Beautifully illustrated books and other California literature of agents.

INQUIRE

BOSTON, 170 Washington St. PHILADELPHIA, 632 Chestnut St.
NEW YORK { 349 Broadway / 1 Broadway } BALTIMORE { Piper Building, / Baltimore St. }
SYRACUSE, 212 W. Washington St.

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

SELECT PARTIES.
LEADERSHIP OF UNIVERSITY MEN.

Tour 37A London to Naples, **74 days, $590.**
Tour 77 England and Scotland, **60 days, $480.**
Tour 76 All of Norway to North Cape, **45 days, $370.**
Tour 88 Spain and Italy, **73 days, $585.**
Tour 67C Sicily, Greece, Constantinople—private yacht, **67 days, $535.**
Tour 73 Palestine and Egypt, **72 days, $670.**
Tour 78 Twenty minor Italian Cities, **66 days, $525.**
Tour 79 Chateaux of France and Northern Italy, **67 days, $550.**

College Men's Tour—Choice of Itineraries at **half price.**
Junior Tour—Open to boys in their teens, **74 days, $425.**

Our Copley Tours are less expensive; for example, Tour A, London to Naples, 71 days, $400.

Prices inclusive of every expense from New York City

Address "TRAVEL DEPT."

Bureau of University Travel, 202 Clarendon St., Boston

EUROPEAN PRIMER

FOR THE PENNILESS

By LUCY WILDER MORRIS. PRICE 50c.

The best treatise on cheap foreign travel from actual experience ever published.

This business booklet tells just *how, when* and *where* to do everything; *what the cost* should be, and *how to save money.*

An experienced European traveler said: "This book would have been *cheap* at *$150.00* if I could have had the information it contains *before* I made my first trip abroad."

For sale only by J. T. MORRIS, 931 Lumber Exchange, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CHARMING GLIMPSES OF A FASCINATING LAND

THINGS SEEN IN MOROCCO

By A. J. DAWSON

Author of "Daniel Whyte," "African Nights' Entertainment," "Hidden Manna," etc., etc.

A bundle of fascinating sketches, stories, jottings, impressions, and tributes from Morocco. The author combines intimate knowledge with the skill to impart and the imagination to vivify it. He reproduces the Oriental atmosphere admirably in this book.

"His vivid and realistic pictures of the Moor and his country can hardly fail to be largely read with profit and enlightenment by all who would know something of Morocco as it really is."—*Daily Telegraph.*

8vo, cloth, ornamental cover, 17 full-page illustrations. $2.50 net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON

Its Sights and Insights

By HARRIET EARHART MONROE

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description.

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital."—*Lutheran Observer*, Phila.

12mo, Cloth. 184 Pages of Text & 40 Pages of Inserted Illustrations. Price, $1.00, net; by mail, $1.09.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Steamers

"New York" and "Albany"

General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.

Leave New York 8:40 A.M., Albany 8:30 A.M. Sundays excepted.

Afternoon Boat: Steamer "Mary Powell," 3:10 P.M. from Desbrosses St. 1:45 (Saturday)

The Lost WEDDING RING

Heart-to-heart talks on marriage and its pitfalls. By Rev. Cortland Myers.

16mo, cloth, 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATIONAL

SAINT JOHN'S
Summer School for Boys
MANLIUS, N. Y.

Opens June 19, 1905. A boy's summer resort with excellent facilities for Recreation, Physical Training or Study. Special tutoring if desired. Outdoor gymnasium, swimming, military drill, target practice.

Camping at Cazenovia Lake.

Regular sessions of St. John's School and Verbeck Hall, begin Sept. 21, 1905.

Apply to **WILLIAM VERBECK.**

ALOHA SELECT CAMP FOR GIRLS
LAKE MORLEY, FAIRLEE, VT.

Designed to give a limited number of girls a good time in the open air, with same wholesome supervision and benefits found in best camps for boys. Experienced teachers of handicrafts and nature study. Outdoor and indoor recreations. Substantial house for headquarters; board-floor tents for those who prefer camping. Healthful location. **Highest references given and required.** Terms $100 to $150. For illustrated booklet, address

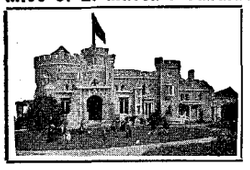
MRS. EDWARD LEEDS GULICK, Fairlee, Vt.

THE JONES SUMMER SCHOOL
TWENTY-FIRST SESSION, July 5—Sept. 22

Rapid reviews for admission to CORNELL UNIVERSITY and for conditioned students.

Address **GEO. W. JONES, A.M., Ithaca, N. Y.**

Miss C. E. Mason's Suburban School for Girls.



THE CASTLE,

Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. An ideal school. Advantages of N. Y. city. All departments. Special courses in Art, Music, Literature, Languages, etc. For illustrated circular V, address

Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M.

LASELL SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG WOMEN, Auburndale, Mass,

Lasell has ideas and methods concerning the training of girls that make it an extraordinary school.

The hands and the body are trained with the mind. Courses in Domestic Economy and Applied Housekeeping. Lessons in Sewing, Cooking, Dress Cutting, Millinery, Home Sanitation, Conversation and Walking—all without extra cost. Special advantages in Music and Art. 10 miles from Boston. Write for catalogue.

C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

Armitage School for Girls
ONE-HALF HOUR FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar and Smith. Finishing courses, $750 to $900 per year. Address

MISS HARRIET ARMITAGE, WAYNE, PENNA.

BLAIR ACADEMY
Blairstown, New Jersey.

John I. Blair Foundation. Fifty-eighth year. Prepares for any American College. New Buildings, Gymnasium and Swimming Pool. Campus 50 acres. Moderate rates.

JOHN C. SHARPE, A. M., D. D., Principal.

ROCK RIDGE SCHOOL

For Boys. Location high and dry. Laboratories. Shop for Mechanic Arts. *Strong teachers. Earnest boys.* A new gymnasium with swimming pool. Fits for College, Scientific School and Business. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Please address

Dr. C. R. WHITE, Prin., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

MISSOURI MILITARY ACADEMY.

Select, thorough. Fits for life or advanced work. Aid that tells. No failures, no cramming, no crowding. Best home. Perfect health. *The School for your boy.* $300. Catalogue. Address, COL. W. D. FONVILLE, Mexico, Mo. Box A-20.

The Four Winds of Eirinn
READY SOON

By ANNA MACMANUS (Ethna Carbery)

A dainty volume of poems which lie close to the heart, and lift the veil of Irish sorrow only to reveal the rainbow gleam of Irish hope.

12mo, cloth. 75 cents postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

The Story of the New African Slavery

King Leopold's Rule in Africa

By EDMUND D. MOREL ("E.D.M.")

Author of "Affairs in West Africa," "The British Camp in French Congo," "The Congo Slave State," "The Empire's Cotton Supply," "The Sierra Leone Hut-Tax Insurrection," "Trading Monopolies in West Africa," etc., etc.

Almost incredible barbarities practised upon the millions of natives throughout the vast heart of Africa under Belgian rule—a crying iniquity which confronts all civilized nations—the workings of the new slave trade-system laid bare. This book gives a complete, authoritative exposition of the whole subject; it will help awaken American public opinion, and deserves the serious attention of every friend of humanity.

"If ever a book called for an answer, it is this."—*The Sunday Times*, London.

"A trenchant, powerful, and impressive indictment." *The Liverpool Courier.*

Photogravure frontispiece, 26 half-tone illustrations, two maps, large 8vo, Cloth, 490 pp., $3.75, postpaid

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

Choice, Rare and Second-Hand

BOOKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ERNEST DRESSEL NORTH,
4 East 39th Street, New York.

Catalogues mailed *Correspondence invited*

AUTHORS

or Societies desiring books published will learn something of advantage by addressing

PROMINENT PUBLISHER

Suite 4 and 5 **835 Broadway, N. Y.**

CURIOSITIES OF LAW AND LAWYERS
By CROAKE JAMES

"Innumerable good things relating to the legal profession. We know of no volume better adapted to amuse and edify both the lawyer and the layman."—*Green Bag, Boston.*

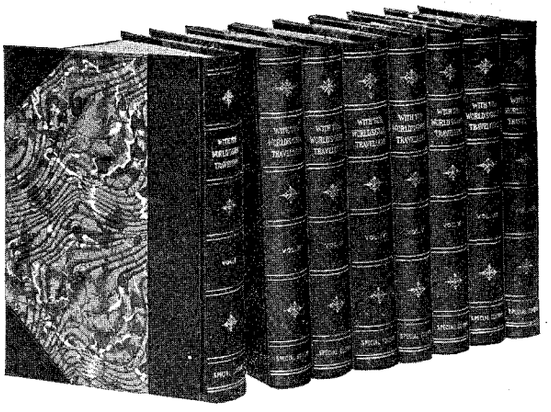
8vo, Cloth, $3.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK

Clearance Sale of Slightly Damaged Books

A $30 Set for $11

You have always wanted a good Travel Library. Here is your Opportunity.



WE have on hand 87 slightly damaged sets of the "World's Great Travellers," which for all practical purposes are as good as new. Here and there the bindings are a little rubbed, caused by handling in our stock-room, but none of the pages are torn, and an expert could hardly tell that the sets are not perfect. We cannot, however, offer them as new, hence we will close them out at about the actual cost of printing and binding.

With the World's Great Travellers

This is the only complete and authentic travel library ever published. It contains the narrative and descriptive works of 150 famous travellers and explorers, such as Fremont, Jackson, Irving, Kingsley, Taine, Stevenson, Mitchell, Bayard Taylor, de Amicis, Burton, Baker, Stanley, Drummond, Livingstone, Captain Cook and many others. The work of editing and collating these various writings into one complete and consecutive library was done by Charles Morris and Oliver H. G. Leigh, assisted by a score of associate editors and special contributors. The set consists of eight large volumes, containing over 2,000 pages, with 80 full-page illustrations from famous paintings and numerous chromatic art plates in colors. It is the one indispensable work on travel which should be in every library.

A Trip Around the World Without Leaving Your Own Home

In this library you will find all the interesting things that you would see and hear on a trip around the world. It is "travelling by proxy." The 2,000 carefully selected articles by famous travellers and skilled observers—each a complete story in itself—comprise a panoramic picture of the world as it is to-day, its most interesting races and countries, together with the wonders of man and nature. It is the most fascinating as well as the most instructive reading that could possibly be put into the home.

87 SLIGHTLY DAMAGED SETS

These sets are bound in cloth. They formerly sold at $30.00 each. We will close them out at $11.00, payable $1.00 down and $1.00 a month. The coupon will bring you a complete set for examination, charges prepaid. You do not have to pay a cent until you see it. If it is not satisfactory, simply notify us and we will arrange for its return at no expense to you.

We also have a few sets bound in half-leather (regular price $40.00) which we will sell at $14.00 each.

The University Society 78 Fifth Ave. New York

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY
78 Fifth Avenue, New York

You may send me, charges prepaid, for five days' examination, a slightly damaged set of the World's Great Travellers in cloth binding. If satisfactory, I agree to pay $1.00 down and $1.00 a month thereafter until $11.00 has been paid. If not satisfactory, I will notify you, so that you may arrange for its return at no expense to me whatever. (Dig. 6-24-05)

Name.....

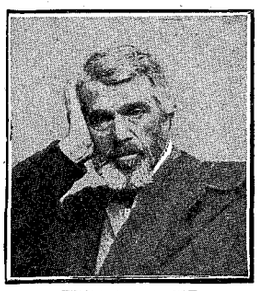
Address.....

If you wish half-leather binding, change $11.00 to $14.00.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEWEST CARLYLE

"Is Carlyle read?" asks the *London Chronicle*. "Yes" and "No." Six people read about Dr. Johnson for one that reads "Rasselas" and the "Lives of the Poets." Hosts of people read about Carlyle. Erroneously they imagine they know him thus at second-hand. The elect—by no means few—read his books. No serious student of literature, no householder of culture and catholic tastes can afford to exclude Carlyle from his collection. In fearful ignorance of the glory of Victorian England must he remain who knows nothing of Carlyle at first-hand.



THOMAS CARLYLE.

Responsive to this select, constant, increasing demand for all that is best and most enduring in Carlyle, this new standard edition has been published.

"Go without your dinner and buy it," said a Scotch professor to a student who had confessed his ignorance of the teacher's favorite book. Such self-denial would be a capital investment for any youth were its objective this beautiful edition of the "French Revolution," or these incomparable memoirs.

To know Carlyle it is necessary to read about him the less, to read his books the more. Emerson's test of the genuine teacher was that he should speak the same word in the parlor and on the platform. From the application of this test Carlyle successfully emerged. His work was sincere. He looked into his own heart, and wrote.

Rather the order of merit—the sequence of criticism—than the chronological order, is followed in the publication of this standard edition. The series commences with the "French Revolution" next to "Frederick the Great," Carlyle's most laborious study, his *magnum opus*, perhaps viewed as a work of literary art, a unique triumph of artistry in the medium of words, an epic in prose-poetry not unworthy to be bracketed with "Paradise Lost." This dramatic achievement represents the high-water mark of Carlyle's second period of development. It was preceded by his "Schiller," by the translations, by the "Essays."

Still, 1836-37, in the trough of the sea of struggling authorship, Carlyle wrote this book as with his heart's blood, nor could the accidental burning of the manuscript of the first volume by Mrs. Taylor's servant discourage him at his great task; while from the humble farm in Scotland his peasant mother gave him her benediction and promised him a new dressing-gown when "the book" should be finished.

Aloft his genius dallies with all winds of criticism, and cannot be neglected by readers who set store upon the society of the noble dead.

William Roscoe Thayer, the eminent critic, recently wrote: "Among the masters of British prose, Carlyle holds a position similar to that of Michael Angelo among the masters of painting. Power—elemental, titanic, rushing forth from an inexhaustible moral nature, guided by art—is the quality in both which startles our wonder. Carlyle belongs to that thrice winnowed class of literary primates whom posterity crowns."

Carlyle's works are full of epigrams, mottoes and quotations which are familiar throughout the English speaking world and which cover an immense variety of subjects. Who has not heard these for instance:

"Speech is silver, silence is golden."

"The greatest of faults is to be conscious of none."

"We have not the love of greatness, but the love of the love of greatness."

"Everywhere in life the true question is not what we gain but what we do."

"No good book or good thing of any sort shows its best face at first."

"Without labor there were no ease, no rest so much as conceivable."

"The true university of these days is a set of books."

"If time is precious no book that will not improve by repeated readings deserves to be read at all."

As historical masterpieces the works of Carlyle are unsurpassed, as Mr. Thayer further says: "Among historians he excels in vividness. Perhaps more than any other who has attempted to chronicle the past, he has visualized the past. The men he describes are not lay figures with wooden frames and sawdust vitals, to be called Frenchmen, or Germans, or Englishmen, according as a different costume is draped upon them, but human beings, each swayed by his individual passions, striving and sinning, and incessantly alive. They are actors in a real drama; such as they are, Carlyle has seen them; such as he has seen, he depicts them. To go back to Carlyle from one of the 'scientific historians' is like passing from a museum of mummies out into the throng of living men."

Opposite this column LITERARY DIGEST readers will find a most unusual opportunity for securing the new edition of "Carlyle's Works" above commented on by the *London Chronicle*. This edition is sumptuously made, is one of the most accurate text ever compiled, and it is offered at an exceedingly low price and on easy terms of payment.

THE Newest Carlyle AT A Saving of $17 ON EACH SET

250 Sets This edition is new from cover to cover, and is limited to 250 sets just received from the binders. On these sets we extend to LITERARY DIGEST readers a special introductory price. Note the special terms in the opposite paragraph. This is the latest edition on the market.

Nearly 1-3 Off The price at which this superb set will be sold after the introductory edition is exhausted will be $54. We offer the 250 initial sets at only $37.00. Carriage prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed and payable on easy-to-make monthly terms.

Satisfaction Guaranteed—Send No Money Now

THE STANDARD EDITION OF

CARLYLE'S WORKS

THIS edition comprises all those works which Carlyle himself believed worthy of permanent preservation, and it is printed from the text personally revised and arranged by him. When it is remembered how excessively particular Carlyle was about the exact form in which his manuscript was put into type this supervision will be fully appreciated. The eighteen volumes contain all those masterpieces which have placed Carlyle high on the list of the world's literary immortals. For strong originality, for tremendous power, for intense learning, these books are unapproached. They represent years upon years of labor, and into them the great master put the best of his heart and soul. They will endure so long as English literature exists, and no library worthy the name can afford to be without them.

Eighteen Choice Octavo Volumes tastefully bound in Rich Green Half Leather, Printed on High-Grade Paper from Large Clear Type and Illustrated

A List of the Volumes and Steel Photogravure Portraits

The French Revolution: A History. With a steel portrait of Thomas Carlyle (1865).

The Life of Schiller and The Life of Sterling. With portraits of Schiller and Sterling, and four illustrations engraved on steel.

Past and Present; Latter-day Pamphlets; The Early Kings of Norway; and an Essay on **The Portraits of John Knox.** With a photogravure portrait of Carlyle (1854) and five portraits of John Knox.

Sartor Resartus; On Heroes, Hero Worship, and the Heroic in History. Steel portrait of Carlyle from painting by Lawrence.

Critical and Miscellaneous Essays. Vol. I. With a photogravure portrait of Heyne.

Critical and Miscellaneous Essays. Vol. II. With a photogravure portrait of Novalis.

Critical and Miscellaneous Essays. Vol. III. With a photogravure portrait of James Boswell.

Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship and Travels. Translated from the German of Goethe. Photogravure portrait of Goethe.

Tales by Musaeus, Tieck, Richter. Translated from the German. With a photogravure portrait of Musaeus.

Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches. Vol. I. With Ellucidations. With a steel portrait of Oliver Cromwell.

Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches. Vol. II. With a photogravure portrait of Cromwell's mother.

Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches. Vol. III. With a photogravure portrait of Charles II.

History of Frederick the Great. Vols. I, II, III, IV, V, and **VI,** including steel portraits of Fredericus Wilhelmus, Frederic II, Roi de Prusse, Frederike Sophie Wilhelmine, Frederich II, König in Preussen, aet. 58, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, Frederich II, König von Preussen, aet. 73.

A SUMPTUOUS LIBRARY EDITION

Choice, Substantial Bookmaking Throughout

This choice library edition consists of eighteen octavo volumes (each 6¼ x 9 x 1½ inches) bound in rich green half leather, titles and designs stamped in gold on backs, tinted tops, rough edges. The paper is extra high grade, the margins are wide, the type large and clear.

A Gallery of Exquisite Portraits

A valuable feature of the work is the large collection of portraits, both steel and photogravure engravings. There are twenty-four of these, many being from celebrated paintings. Besides these there are other plates providing maps, plans, greatly enhancing the value of the text, etc.

"The Best Edition That Could Be Wished For"

"There are eighteen volumes to this edition, which may well claim to be definitive in every sense of the word. We heartily commend this as the best library edition that could be wished for of the sage's work."—***Pall Mall Gazette,*** London.

"The books are just such as the sage himself might have approved, well printed and bound." ***The Athenæum,*** London.

"Read Carlyle that you may strive to free men from the bondage of custom and self, the two great elements of the world that lieth in wickedness."—***Charles Kingsley.***

"The print is admirably clear, the paper substantial without being unduly heavy, and the pages open obediently to the hand."—***The Standard,*** London.

"By force of imagination he followed the hero, the martyr, the soldier, the saint, yes the sinner, through all the inner workings of their souls," says A. S. Arnold in his new book, "The Story of Carlyle."

Let Us Send You a Set for FREE Examination

It costs you nothing to enjoy the pleasure of turning the leaves and dipping into some of the rare literary treats contained in these superb volumes. The coupon signed and returned to us bestows this privilege upon every LITERARY DIGEST Reader. When we receive the coupon we send you the books. They are yours to fully examine for five days. If you don't want them at the end of that time just send them back at our expense. We prepay all carriage charges. If you want them, send us $3.00, and the balance of the special price in easy-to-make payments of only $2.00 a month.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs.,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

EXAMINATION COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 E. 23d Street, New York.

Gentlemen:—You may send me for examination one complete set of THE STANDARD EDITION OF THOMAS CARLYLE'S WORKS. If they are satisfactory I agree to purchase them at the special price of $37.00, regular price $54.00, and will pay you $3.00 within five (5) days of receipt of the books, and $2.00 a month thereafter until paid for in full. If unsatisfactory I will notify you promptly, and hold the books subject to your order.

Name .....

Address .....

Date ..... L. D. 6-10

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXX., No. 25 NEW YORK, JUNE 24, 1905 WHOLE NUMBER, 792

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given**.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

VACATION NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desiring to receive THE LITERARY DIGEST at their vacation addresses will oblige us and save themselves annoyance by complying very carefully with the suggestion made in the third paragraph above concerning "post-office address." Send notice at least two weeks in advance, stating the date when the change is to go into effect. Similar notice should be given when subscribers are returning to their permanent addresses.

CONTINUOUS INDEX.

A "Continuous Index," rendering all topics treated during the preceding three months available to the reader, will be found on page 943.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WASHINGTON CHOSEN FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE selection of Washington for the seat of the peace conference by the voluntary and cordial agreement of the two belligerents, is looked upon not only as a recognition that the United States has been absolutely neutral during the war, but also as a mark of distinction, showing the friendly and high regard now everywhere entertained for this nation. Some papers that might not have regarded the selection of Geneva or The Hague as a recognition of Switzerland or Holland as a world power regard the selection of Washington as such a recognition of America. Thus the New York *Tribune* remarks:

"It is an auspicious incident in the history of this nation and of the world. It is unique, for never before has the American capital been sought as the scene of such a meeting. It gives a new and most gracious emphasis to the characterization of America as a world power. We have been a world power for four generations, but the realization of the fact is made more vivid and more vital, both here and elsewhere, by such an incident as this."

Washington was chosen, as the despatches show, on June 15, apparently without any friction and at the very time when a lively discussion was going on in the European and American press as to which was the most proper city, and while much fear was being expressed that a hitch in this preliminary matter might seriously interfere with the final peace negotiations. Most of the American newspapers are inclined to the belief that from now on the course toward peace will be "smooth sailing." The New York *Herald* states it as a fact that "Russia has gained a sufficient idea of the terms Japan will require to end the war to know that they are moderate and that the plenipotentiaries will enter upon their task with promise of success." Some presuming journals even claim to know the exact conditions which will be embodied in the treaty that is now in the making. From diplomatic gossip as published in press reports from Washington it seems that the prevailing idea as to Japan's terms is this:

An indemnity not to aggregate more than the cost of the war, and possibly not more than $500,000,000, to be discharged on easy terms.

Japan's control of Korea and the Liao-Tung peninsula; Japanese or international control of the Manchurian Railway.

Restoration of Manchuria to China and renewal of the adherence of Russia and Japan to the principle of the open door.

It is considered improbable at this juncture that Japan will impose any restrictions as to Vladivostok, or as to the movement of Russian naval forces in the Far East or that she will demand the Island of Sakalin.

But while the American press generally, as has been said, seem to be hopeful of the best, divergent opinions regarding the outcome of the Peace Conference are expressed in Europe and by some papers in the United States which draw their information from foreign sources. The prospects of peace have given rise to grave complications which have "set all Europe on edge," says a cable despatch in the New York *Sun*, which continues as follows:

"The question of peace negotiations is complicated with certain features of what is easiest described as the European situation which almost overshadows it in general importance. Peace may come, but it will be negotiated with considerable unwillingness on the part of both belligerents, who are influenced in accepting President Roosevelt's invitation at the present moment by considerations quite extraneous to the Far Eastern situation."

The Sun correspondent describes the Franco-German crisis over Morocco as being so acute and threatening that the French premier felt compelled to ask the Czar to reenforce his garrisons along the German frontier, under the terms of the alliance, and the correspondent adds that the peril of this European imbroglio was the real cause of the Czar's inclination toward peace.

It is also alleged that Russia is anxious for a European imbroglio, as she thinks that thereby she could get out of the Oriental war more gracefully or be enabled to resume it again under more favorable auspices. This distrust over Russia's sincerity has gained ground in some quarters since the announcement published by the St. Petersburg Foreign Office upon the acceptance of President Roosevelt's proposal. The wording of this announcement is as follows:

"As for an eventual meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, charged with ascertaining how far it would be possible for the two Powers to elaborate conditions of peace, the Imperial Government would have no objection in principle to such an attempt if the Japanese Government expressed a desire therefor."

In commenting upon the phraseology of this utterance, the New York *Times* says:

"It is impossible to regard this statement as conclusive, in itself, of any clear desire or intention on the part of Russia to make peace. The Imperial Government would 'have no objection in principle' to what? To an 'eventual meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries.' For what purpose? To ascertain 'how far it would be possible for the two Powers to elaborate conditions of peace.' Nor is this assent in principle to a meeting in itself

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

entirely tentative given unconditionally. Altho the Foreign Office had already said that Russia had been convinced that Japan was 'equally disposed to accept the President's proposal,' it now adds that the assent above described holds only 'if the Japanese Government expressed a desire therefor.' We repeat that it is impossible to accept such a statement as conclusive of a definite desire or intention on the part of Russia to make peace."

MENACE OF JAPANESE SUCCESS.

J. GORDON SMITH, who accompanied General Oku's army as the correspondent of the London *Post*, believes that the success of the Japanese in the struggle in the Far East menaces European and American trade in the Orient, and he sees, even now, signs of a Japanese effort to monopolize Manchurian trade. The Japanese, Mr. Smith writes, in the current *World's Work*, "will close 'the open door' in Manchuria before they open it, more effectually than the Russians were reputed to have done. Whatever the political policy of the Russian, he bought goods; and there was a share in his trade for all those dealers of various nations who gathered on the fringe of Asia. Not so after the war. The merchants of Tientsin and other populous mercantile centers of North China see the future domination of Manchurian trade by the Japanese."

It will be recalled that a well-known Japanese writer, in reply to various articles on the "Yellow Peril," a few months ago, declared that the Japanese are in peril rather than perilous. He added that Japan, instead of endeavoring to oust all European Powers from the Eastern Hemisphere, is actually busy introducing into Asia Western goods, customs, education, etc. But from Mr. Smith's article, one would believe that the Western goods that Japan is introducing into Asia are imitations made in Japan. To quote further:

"I was one of eighteen war correspondents who started in July last to ride from Dalny in the wake of Oku's army, then fighting at Ta-shih-chiao after routing Stackelberg from Wafangkou. The imperial highway leading to the north passed through many villages and many walled cities, entering at the south gate in each case and leaving by the north. In those muddy Chinese cities I stopped at many shops, and saw St. Charles cream offered for sale. . . . The Japanese noted the demand, with the usual result. Factories in Japan made 'St. Charles cream.' The label of the American manufacturer was copied, tho badly misspelled, and the Chinese dealers were given what to them seemed the same as that shipped from Tientsin and Shanghai. . . . To me the ludicrous label of the Japanese imitation was instantly plain, but the Chinese could not distinguish between the genuine and the imitation. The spelling of the labels was ridiculous; the picture of the cow was absurd—but the Manchurians knew no difference."

Imitations of French brandies, cube sugar from Bordeaux, Price's candles from Liverpool, Rowat's pickles, and Libby's corned beef could also be had of the Chinese storekeepers. They are made in Japan, says Mr. Smith, packed or bottled identically with the goods of the American or British manufacturer, and the various labels are copied after a fashion. Mr. Smith writes further:

"At the beginning of the war the Japanese enacted legislation bringing all the tobacco manufactories of Japan under government control. The manufacturers were forced to dispose of their factories, their machinery, their trade, and their stocks, to the Government. The manufacturers were indemnified, tho far from satisfactorily in some cases. The American Tobacco Company was largely interested in the firm of Murai Brothers of Tokyo, one of the largest establishments, and when the legislation was enacted by the Japanese Diet, giving the Government a monopoly of the industry, the American manufacturers moved their scene of industry to Shanghai, whence an effort was made to secure the Manchurian and the North China trade. But the Pin Heads, Pets, Heroes, and other cheap cigarettes manufactured in Japan with the Government's stamp on them, are being pushed in the wake of the armies. As nearly all the population of Manchuria, male and female, are smokers, the trade is large. It has already been lost to the American dealer.

"In the trail of the Japanese armies Chinese hucksters gathered outside the city gates to open marts, selling various knickknacks imported from Japan. While walking through one of these marts, where booths are spread beneath large umbrellas, one day in September last I found some tooth-powder offered for sale, labeled 'Colgate's Best White Rose—Made in Chicago.' This label which falsely proclaimed Chicago as the scene of manufacture further said:

"'These Teeth-powdrs iS beSt fr Leeving Teeth-ache.'"

THE LITERARY DIGEST persists that it is "Rozhdestvensky," while the *Review of Reviews* makes it "Rozhestvenski," and the rabble of ordinary newspapers vulgarize it into "Rojestvensky." The name, in any event, is supposed to be the Russian word for "mud."—*The Pathfinder* (Washington).

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE STOVE?

THE OLD LADY—"Good gracious! As fast as one simmers down a new one boils over!"

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

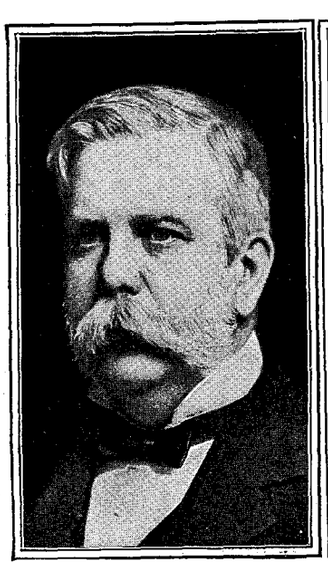
THE PEACE DINNER PARTY.

THE HOSTESS—"If the gentleman at the door will kindly come in and sit down, we will make it unanimous."

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

A WORLD OF TROUBLE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



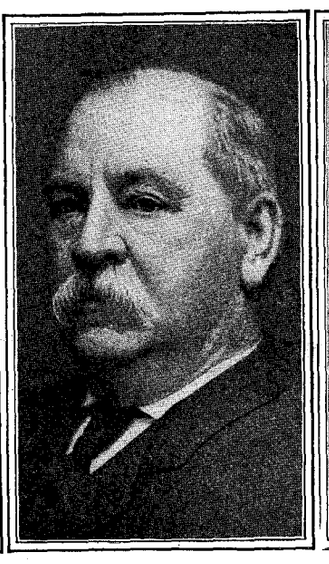
Copyrighted by Gessford, New York.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

A broad-minded, philanthropic and independent business man.

JUDGE MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,

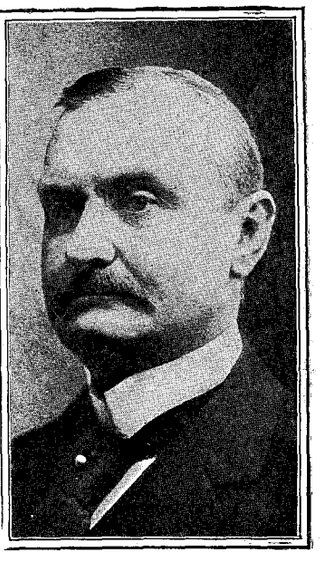
Who has received marked proof of public confidence.



Copyrighted by Pach Bros., New York.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

"Mr. Cleveland will not consent to be a figurehead or a dummy."



THOMAS F. RYAN.

Mr. Ryan and Mr. Morton, who are considered the real heads of the Equitable, are being subjected to considerable criticism.

NEW EQUITABLE OWNER AND HIS TRUSTEES.

WEIGHING THE NEW EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT.

INSTEAD of restoring the Equitable Life Assurance Society to public confidence by the reorganization of June 9 (considered in these columns last week), the new management appear merely to have stepped into the position under the searchlight formerly occupied by their predecessors—and the resulting examination does not seem to be entirely satisfactory. The New York *Times*, which has taken an optimistic view of the broil throughout, now regards the company's troubles as over; and the New York *Sun*, which has outdone all the rest in making the worst of the scandals, arrives at the same happy conclusion. Most of the newspapers, however, in New York and throughout the country, do not seem to regard Mr. Ryan and Mr. Morton as ideal leaders to conduct the Equitable to the uplands of righteousness. The Hartford *Times* suspects that Mr. Ryan did not pay millions of dollars for the Hyde stock merely as philanthropy. The dividends on the 502 shares bought by Mr. Ryan are restricted to 7 per cent. a year, and some are asking why he paid $2,500,000 for them. The purchase "one must suspect, is not solely for the dividends it will pay," remarks the Providence *Journal*. And as for Mr. Morton, who is placed in almost unrestricted control of the society, "the known and inferred facts of his corporate career," observes the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "fail to show such Spartan opposition to the corporate ethics of doing things lawfully, if possible, but doing them anyhow, as to guarantee that his supervision will wipe out all the practises by which personal profits are made out of funds belonging to policy-holders."

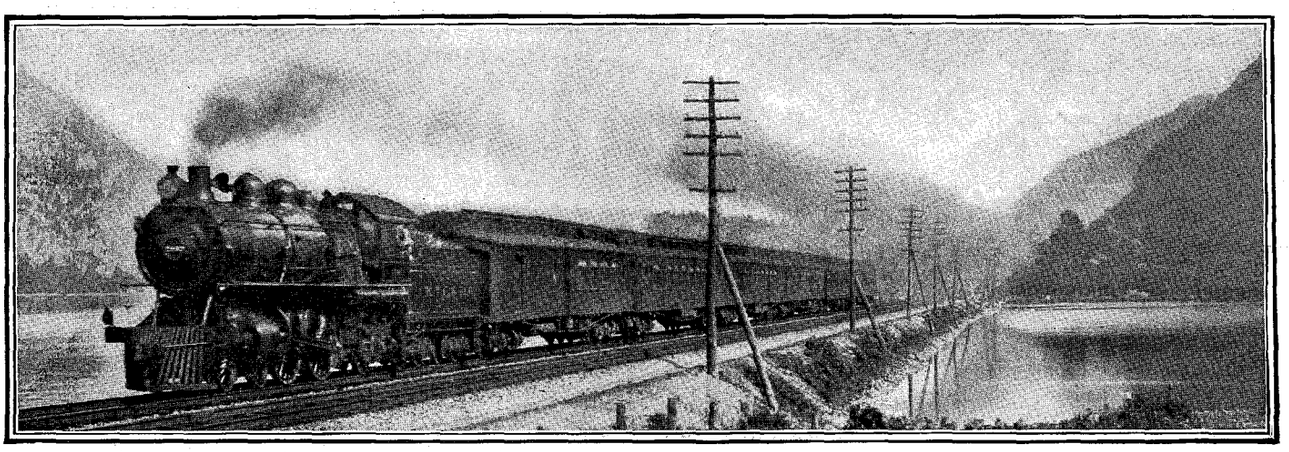
Even conservative journals like *The Independent*, *The Evening Post*, and *The Journal of Commerce* are expressing dissatisfaction with the new management. The selection of Mr. Morton "leaves something to be desired," says *The Independent*, and it believes that "a manager more deserving of public confidence could have been found." *The Evening Post*, too, thinks that Mr. Morton's unfitness "is sufficiently proved by the fact that his career as railway manager is at this moment under investigation by the Government's lawyers," and it regards the transfer of Mr. Hyde's stock to a Wall Street promoter as "bound to inspire suspicion." *The Journal of Commerce* thinks there has been "only a change of control from a discredited combination to one that has its record to make but does not start with a very strong appeal to general confidence," and it adds, in another editorial:

"There are disquieting circumstances about this 'recent change of control in the Equitable,' notwithstanding the virtuous professions of the head of the 'Ryan syndicate,' the new chairman of the board of directors, and the trustees chosen to vote the syndicate stock. These men have not been so conspicuously identified with the straight and upright administration of the trusts of life insurance as to command spontaneous confidence in both their judgment and their integrity; and the secrecy and mystery about the proceedings of the last few days are not calculated to allay suspicion. . . . . .

"Let this settlement of the Equitable conflict be accepted as a remedy for past abuses and an act of oblivion for all offenses, with suspicion lulled to sleep and public attention diverted from this exciting episode, and what assurance is there that life insurance administration has been 'reformed' and the trust funds of policyholders are henceforth safe from employment in promotion schemes

BOARDING THE DERELICT.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S EIGHTEEN-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.

"The snap shot from which this picture was made," we are told, "was taken in the thousandth part of a second while the train was running at the rate of ninety miles an hour, near West Point on the Hudson River."

and the operations of syndicates for the profit of exploiters and operators?

"The matter can not be allowed to rest here, and something more is needed than the professions and assurances of the men who have effected this recent change of control in the Equitable."

No adverse criticism, however, is heard regarding the three trustees who are to hold the Ryan stock—ex-President Cleveland, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse. These trustees are to elect twenty-eight directors chosen by the policy-holders, and twenty-four of their own choosing to represent the stock they hold. As the charter provides that the directors shall be shareholders, it is expected that the minority shareholders will be fully represented in the board. The Chicago *Tribune* represents a very general feeling when it says:

"Mr. Cleveland will not consent to be a figurehead or a dummy. He will insist upon knowing all that is going on and upon having a valid reason for all that is done. If he shall discover that it is his name and nothing more that is wanted by the men into whose hands the control of the Equitable has passed his connection with them will be speedily dissolved. He will insist on economy and integrity in the management of the affairs of the company, and if he can not get it he will go back to the peace and quiet of Princeton.

"So long as Mr. Cleveland remains a trustee the policy-holders in the Equitable will entertain a lively hope that the disgraceful scandals of the past will not be repeated and that the sordid dummy directors will be replaced by men of honor and integrity who believe with Mr. Cleveland that 'a public office is a public trust.'"

The New York *Times* says similarly:

"Mr. Grover Cleveland is the most uncompromising and immovable figure in our public history since Andrew Jackson. Mr. Justice O'Brien has the confidence of this community in such a high degree that the Governor's designation of him to succeed Judge Van Brunt as Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division was by its unanimous voice heartily approved. Mr. George Westinghouse not only enjoys that independence which pertains to the quality of a great captain of industry, but he has in broad-minded and generous philanthropies given evidence of disinterested solicitude for the welfare of his fellow men. To criticize Mr. Ryan's plan is to express want of confidence in the three eminent gentlemen whom he has chosen for trustees, and we make bold to say that any one who would be dissatisfied with them would be content with no earthly solution of the Equitable's troubles."

In his letter to Mr. Ryan accepting the trust Mr. Cleveland says:

"I assume this duty upon the express condition that, as far as the trustees are to be vested with discretion in the selection of directors, they are to be absolutely free and undisturbed in the exercise of their judgment, and that, so far as they are to act formally in voting for the directors conceded to policy-holders, a fair and undoubted expression of policy-holding choice will be forthcoming.

"While the hope that I might aid in improving the plight of the Equitable Society has led me to accept the trusteeship you tender, I can not rid myself of the belief that what has overtaken this company is liable to happen to other insurance companies and fiduciary organizations, as long as lax ideas of responsibility of trust are tolerated by our people. The high pressure of speculation, the madness of inordinate business scheming, and the chances taken in new and uncertain enterprises, are constantly present temptations, too often successful, in leading managers and directors away from scrupulous loyalty and fidelity to the interests of others confided to their care.

"We can better afford to slacken our pace than to abandon our old, simple American standards of honesty, and we shall be safer if we regain our old habits of looking at the appropriations to personal uses of property and interests held in trust in the same light as other forms of stealing."

EIGHTEEN HOURS TO CHICAGO.

SOME time ago one of our English critics said that the chief causes of the large record of casualties on the railways of the United States were the "makeshift arrangements for saving time and the general strenuous life." Some of our newspapers, however, think that the greater the speed the greater the efficiency of the road, and commend the railroads for the recent reduction in the running time between New York and Chicago. This reduction is the result of a speed war between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads. "These two cities," say the Baltimore *Herald*, "are so fast that the companies evidently think it desirable not to let travelers slow down while going from one to the other."

For some time the New York Central has been running 20-hour trains each way between New York and Chicago, and now both companies have established 18-hour schedules, running the "fastest long-distance train in the world." It is declared by both companies that no distinct rivalry or competition is intended. The cutting down of the time, they say, is the result of a public demand for such service. A similar contest between these roads began in July, 1902, when the Pennsylvania established a 20-hour train, but this train had to be taken off, because of traffic congestion and construction work. The New York Central, however, has been running its 20-hour trains regularly since then.

It was only 10 years ago that the standard running time of trains between New York and Chicago was 24 hours, but some fine exhibitions of speed have been given by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania experimental trains during the trials over the two routes, which are respectively 980 and 904 miles long. The reports of the running time that have appeared in the press are said to have been greatly exaggerated, but we summarize a few of the despatches: The New York Central ran an inspection train be-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tween Buffalo and Chicago, a distance of 526 miles, in 470 minutes, or at the rate of over 67 miles an hour. The Pennsylvania company ran its New York-Chicago express from Crestline, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Ind , 131 miles, at the rate of 68.4 miles an hour. When the Pennsylvania flyer made its first trip it was reported that a stretch of three miles was covered at a rate of 127 miles an hour. This feat, however, turned out to have taken place in the imagination of some reporter. So successful was the inauguration of this fast service that the managements are said to be considering the putting on of 17-hour trains.

"There is no doubt that all managements are attempting to reduce time on trunk lines," says the St. Louis *Republic*. "This is a policy which appeals to patrons and the general public." The fast service is expected to produce a marked effect on business, for, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"The train is essentially for business men, and since the West has recently become more closely linked to the East than formerly it is expected to be popular, and is inaugurated to meet a demand. Some of the biggest financial men in New York are now Westerners, and they can not spend too much time going between places. . . . . .

"Annihilation of space and time has become the crux of modern business. There is no time to spend in looking at scenery. By this train the New York or Philadelphia man loses no time from his desk and spends only on the train the hours which he would otherwise consume at a café or in a hotel. There are multi-millionaires to whom minutes are golden, and the smaller business man must compete with them. He can now make the trip without loss of time or abandoning any business considerations, and if he wants he can transact business on the train."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* is confident that this high speed is a guarantee of the safety of the road. To quote:

"If the railroads find it advantageous to maintain these fast trains, they can do so. The question for the general public is, What influence do fast trains have on general efficiency of railroads and what relation do they bear to safety? A railroad man expresses the opinion in a letter to the New York *Times* that very fast trains are not safe, and that the spurts at the very high speed of from 70 to 80 miles an hour are very perilous. Is there not another side to the question? In order to maintain trains of high speed the signals must be in order, the trackwalker must do his duty with exemplary care and diligence, the roadbed must be in the best condition, the rails must be heavy and in perfect order; all the officials who have any duties to perform on the track over which the flyers pass must be keyed up to a very high pitch of alertness and general efficiency, and, in a word, the equipment and the operating department of the road which maintains flyers must be as nearly perfect as human skill and intelligence can make them.

"If the influence of the flyers is to make the road safer and better in every way, are not the higher general efficiency and safety of the road very important factors in making it safer for all trains which are operated over the line? . . . There is no doubt a limit to speed on railroads. The limit on American tracks, which are not nearly so rigid and solid as the permanent ways of England, is narrower than on English roads; but if the Atlantic City trains may be handled with great ease at the rate of considerably over 60 miles an hour for the actual running time, why is it that on a well-ordered railroad a train may not be moved to Chicago over a stretch of 900 miles at the rate of less than 51 miles an hour? The problem evidently resolves itself into one of preparation, shifting of engines, clear track, and general efficiency."

TRIMMING HIM.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

LEAKS IN COTTON-CROP REPORTS.

THE charges of corruption brought by Mr. Richard Cheatham, secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, created a veritable sensation the first part of the month. The excitement, however, has died down, and the newspapers now seem more inclined to await further developments. As *The Journal of Commerce* well says, neither Mr. Cheatham nor Secretary Wilson "has seen fit to let the public know enough about the matter to enable any one to form an intelligent judgment." The charges are that some one in the bureau of statistics in the Department of Agriculture at Washington furnished advanced information to certain bearish elements of the New York cotton market, and also falsified figures to indicate a cotton crop in excess of actual conditions. The immediate cause of the trouble and accusations, according to the despatches, is this:

"The estimate of the cotton-crop acreage, as made by the Southern Cotton Growers' Association in its report issued May 31, was 7 per cent. less than that of the Government, as published a few days later. This difference caused a drop of $2 per bale in the price of cotton at New Orleans. So the cotton men in that city held a meeting and sent Mr. Cheatham to New York and Washington to make investigation and complaint."

When the matter was brought to the attention of Secretary Wilson, he indignantly denied that there could be a "leakage" or manipulation of his reports, and he defied anybody to get advance information from his office. He claims that his method of gathering data and computing results precludes all such possibilities. This method, as explained by himself, is as follows:

"The reports from the various States in the cotton belt and those from the field agents of the department are received by the statistician under seal and placed in a safe. On the day when the totals are to be footed and the estimates made, these reports are taken from the safe in the presence of myself, the statistician, and such assistants as we may need to do the work. Behind locked doors we examine the reports and make up the report which, as soon as we complete the task, is given to the public. There is no possibility, so far as I can understand, of anybody obtaining advance information as to the report made public. I can conceive that, by collusion with an agent here or there in the country, one might obtain a little information, but it would be of no value whatever."

In view of this explanation of Secretary Wilson many papers are led to believe that Mr. Cheatham's charges are not well founded. Thus the Nashville *Banner* (Dem.) says:

"That there should be such a small reduction in acreage after the earnest efforts made by the association to induce the planters to curtail their crops is doubtless irritating to the association managers, and the resentment expressed at the government report has come in part, probably, from that fact. Yet the world at large will be disposed to accept the government report as the most accurate statement because it is disinterested and authoritative. The association is new in the work of collecting statistics, and its agents would naturally be disposed to take the most favorable view of conditions relating to the association's wishes and aims. Secre-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tary Wilson is now entering on his tenth year in charge of the agricultural department, and his administration of its affairs has been [so] uniformly good, thorough, and unbiased as to sections that there should be no haste in accusing the department of improper action in this instance."

The Charleston *Post* suggests a possible motive that might destroy the effect of the charges. Says *The Post:*

"If the association can put suspicion upon the government's crop reports it will advance the value of its own estimates by contrast and place the control of the cotton market more completely than could have been expected in the hands of the planters it was organized to represent."

Other papers, among which might be cited the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) and *The News and Courier* (Dem.) of Charleston do not look upon the case in such a favorable light, but refer to the suspension of a trusted employee and some other incidents that have occurred in the department as strong indications that Mr. Cheatham's charges are being given the serious attention which they deserve. Laying aside all questions as to the truth or falsity of the charges, all papers seem to think that they have placed the Government in a very unenviable position, and should make it exercise more care in keeping its reports above suspicion. The Baltimore *American* (Ind.) expresses its opinion as follows:

"If the Government is under obligations to send out cotton statistics, it is under obligations to send out the statistics of all the crops raised in this country. The humblest trucker is entitled, along with the millionaire dealer in cotton futures, to know the outlook for peas, potatoes, or pie-plant, so that he can arrange his deliveries to suit the market. But the legitimate producers and dealers in cotton do not want the statistics, and why should they be forced on them? They do not aid the legitimate trade in a single particular. The bounding up and down of the price of cotton upon premature rumors of the Government's report, which, strangely enough, frequently turn out to be true, benefits the speculator or speculators who make the astonishingly correct guesses, but they would probably be able to take care of themselves if there never were any cotton statistics."

Incident to the alleged "leakage" a question has arisen as to whether the making of crop reports is a legitimate business for the federal government. The argument for the government is that if it did not undertake the work it would be conducted by private agencies and the information gathered would be available only to their subscribers. But under the present arrangement the entire public is said to receive the benefit of the investigations.

CHINESE EXCLUSION TROUBLES.

THE discovery by the Chinese that they "may have rights that they dare and can maintain," as the New York *Evening Mail* puts it, is stirring up a new ripple of feeling over the exclusion law. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* fears that the defiant and retaliatory spirit which the Chinese have recently been displaying toward the United States has been incited by Japan's great victories, and says:

"Russia's defeats have diminished the superstitious regard which the Chinese have had for the power of the white races. Altho Russia alone is the aggressor, her defeat will necessarily, for the time at least, lessen the prestige of every other white nation, including the United States, in the eyes of the Orientals."

But whatever may have inspired this changed spirit and demeanor of the Chinese, it has had the very apparent effect of making the American press suddenly realize that these people can no longer be trifled with and ignored. The slighting references to China as an impotent and inferior nation whose rights might be safely and contemptuously disregarded have ceased to be popular. "Signs are multiplying," says the Washington *Evening Star*, "that Congress next winter will be asked to make some changes in the Chinese exclusion law." *The Star* seems to be prophesying correctly, for President Roosevelt has taken the complaints of the Chinese in hand and is reported to have expressed "great indignation" at what the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* calls the "long series of outrages" which "has awakened the cotton and textile trades of this country to the sense of the danger of permitting the Bureau of Immigration to enforce the present exclusion law harshly according to the letter." As noted in our issue of May 27 last, attention was first attracted to this phase of the Chinese question by the threat launched by the Shanghai chamber of commerce to boycott American goods. Since then two incidents have occurred which have further complicated matters. One is the report that the Chinese Government has decided to annul the concession granted to the American-China Developing Company to build a railway from Canton to Hankow. The other was the harsh treatment accorded four wealthy Chinese students in Boston a week or so ago. According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"They were provided with passports in due form, and, as tho in anticipation of the possibility of trouble, they carried letters of introduction from no less a person than Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the retiring American Ambassador to Great Britain. Their identity

FREE AGAIN.
—Bush in the New York *World.*

DIVIDING THE BOAT.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE LATEST SECESSION.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was therefore perfectly established and no room was left for a reasonable doubt as regards the treatment to which they were entitled. But all this made no difference to the immigration authorities. They are accustomed to proceed upon the theory that the Chinese are all alike, that they are savages, barbarians, and outlaws without any rights that need be respected, and they treated the party of students for whom Ambassador Choate had vouched accordingly. The students were detained a whole day on board ship. Then they were compelled to submit to be photographed, and they were not allowed to go on their way until they had given bond not to open laundries or undertake any other kind of manual labor in this free country."

These four students, one of whom was a son of the Governor of the province of Shanghai, were highly incensed at the American Government on account of this insult; for, as the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* remarks, "race pride is quite as strong among the Asiatic as among Caucasian nations, and the Asiatic of position naturally resents it when he is accorded no better treatment on arrival at our ports than is given the coolie invader of the American labor market." The students made a violent protest, and stirred up a newspaper discussion which bids fair to continue until the Chinese question is satisfactorily settled. The New York *Evening Mail*, in general comment on the situation, declares:

"We have been brutally assuming, more in the way our Chinese exclusion law is enforced than in its terms, tho the law itself is harsh and out of harmony with our treaty with China, that we may bully the Chinese as much as we please, because they can not do anything to us. It has now been discovered, however, that the Chinese can do something. They can refuse to buy goods of our manufacturers or to employ American steamships for carriage. They have acted in the matter, and our manufacturers and merchants are pretty thoroughly alarmed . . . . . .

"What do the Chinese ask? Not for a moment that their coolies shall enter this country in competition with our labor. All that they demand is the right of entrance for 'traders, students, and gentry.' These three classes were all guaranteed entrance by our treaty of 1880. And it is precisely these classes that are now being subjected to annoyance by asinine immigrant inspectors."

JAMES DALRYMPLE.
Brought from Glasgow to Chicago as an adviser on municipal ownership, he advises against it.

DOUBTS OF MR. DALRYMPLE.

MAYOR DUNNE seems to have caught a Tartar in the person of Mr. James Dalrymple, the Glasgow expert, whom he invited over from Scotland to teach the people of Chicago how to run their street-cars under municipal ownership. Instead of elaborating a method to enable Chicago to take possession of its street railway system, as he was expected to do, Mr. Dalrymple bluntly told the mayor that the great Western metropolis was not ready to undertake this experiment. In the few other places he visited Mr. Dalrymple noticed defects of government similar to those he discovered in Chicago. So before he left for home he enlarged his accusation to include all the cities of the land, and then made the sweeping statement that conditions at present precluded all thought of municipal ownership in the United States. To quote his words:

"Until politics is entirely disassociated from municipal government and men entirely free from political influences are placed in office, successful municipal control of public utilities in the United States is practically impossible. To put street railroads, gas works, telephone companies, etc., under municipal ownership would be to create a political machine in every large city that would be simply impregnable. These political machines are already strong enough with their control of policemen, firemen, and other office-holders.

"If, in addition to this, they could control the thousands of men employed in the great public utility corporations, the political machines would have a power that could not be overthrown. I came to this country a believer in public ownership. What I have seen here, and I have studied the situation carefully, makes me realize that private ownership under proper conditions is far better for the citizens of American cities."

Thus it seems that in referring to the political influences and corruption at work in this country, Mr. Dalrymple believes that municipal ownership in America is impossible for one of the very reasons why people are trying to bring it about. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* explains:

"The cause of the headway which the movement for public ownership appears to be making in this country—not only municipal ownership of what are called public utilities, but government ownership of railroads and telegraph and telephone lines—does not lie in a general belief that business of this kind can be more efficiently and economically conducted by government agencies, dominated by political influences, than by private enterprise under the incentive of personal gain, but in a feeling of resentment and a sense of outrage at the corporate abuses that have developed in the use of chartered privileges. Few people believe that the business could or would be better managed, so far as practical results are concerned, under public ownership; but many take such a discouraging view of the possibility of putting an end to the abuses by legislative and administrative action that they are disposed to take all the chances of the change of policy."

In view of the limited knowledge which Mr. Dalrymple has of his subject from the American point of view, the papers are inclined to express a belief that about the only good that has come from Mr. Dalrymple's visit is that it has emphasized the facts, known to all, that business and politics will not mix, and that possibly there are, as the New York *World* often suggests, many preliminary reforms necessary to be brought about before there can be full assurance that municipal ownership ventures will be successful in all cases. Besides citing as instances some cities notoriously corrupt, but where public morals are undergoing improvement, Mr. Dalrymple furnishes, as advocates of municipal ownership maintain, very little evidence to substantiate his final conclusion that "private ownership under proper conditions is far better for citizens of American cities." The Detroit *Journal*, in discussing the matter, says:

"On coming down to details, however, the advice of an expert from a British municipality is not calculated to be of any great value in an American municipality. The greater territorial extent, the sharp division between business and residential sections and the greater percentage of the population who ride are samples of the conditions in respect to which the American center of population differs from the British center of population in features that must be considered in providing for transit needs.

"The best guarantee of what can be done under the public management of a municipal transit system is what has already been done with such a system under private management whose waste-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ful, extravagant, offensive methods have violated almost every principle of good business policy. Mr. Dalrymple says that as a proposition in finance universal transfers can't be granted in Chicago. Still, if he would figure up the amount of interest on watered stock the street-car-riding public of Chicago has been compelled to pay in the past, he would find that the amount would be sufficient to provide transfers daily for a considerable fraction of Chicago's total population."

SOUTHERN NEGROES AS PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

"BETWEEN the Southern negro as property and the Southern negro as a property owner worthy of account, American progress has set its milestones thick and strongly marked," says Leonora Beck Ellis in *Tom Watson's Magazine*, and she continues:

"When the epochal pen-stroke fell and $3,000,000,000 worth of Southern property was suddenly obliterated as property, but yet stood there in plain world's view, like the metamorphosed dragon's teeth, as men with the rights of men, there were masters of statecraft everywhere who faced one another blankly, asking how such a situation was to resolve itself."

But the question, in the opinion of Mrs. Ellis, has been solved by what she calls "natural processes." This she illustrates by conditions in Georgia which is the biggest State east of the Mississippi. Its surface presents a marked diversity of soil and physical aspects. It lies largely within the so-called "Black Belt." It has 1,034,998 negroes by the last census, or the largest black population of any in the Union, but its white voters, in spite of their radical views, occasionally expressed, are in the main "swayed by an intense sense of justice toward their black brothers." These facts are the reasons given by Mrs. Ellis in justification of her use of the situation in Georgia to illustrate the progress and possibilities of the black man throughout the South. We condense the following from her interesting article:

New Year's Day of 1863 saw 470,000 freedmen in Georgia, these in the main having been ushered into liberty in quite as destitute a condition, regarding land and other worldly possessions, as that in which they were ushered into existence. To-day, these freedmen and their children pay taxes on more than a million acres of Georgia land, not to mention houses, household goods, stock, agricultural implements, merchandise and other taxable properties. The toilsome processes by which the Georgia negro has climbed from destitution to his present state of comparative prosperity deserve more than a passing glance. But what of skill did the negro have, save in the rudimentary forms of agriculture? What did he know of life experimentally beyond the log square of a slave's cabin, or by observation and hearsay beyond the compass of the plantation lord's domain? Yet, somehow, working on blindly, gropingly, toilsomely, he has still contrived to press forward.

Such facts, Mrs. Ellis believes, argues well for their future. She says:

"Comprehending the situation in its fulness, no man can deny that the race is actually *started* on the road to better things than their past might have indicated that they were capable of attaining."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JOHN BULL is affectionately patting his chest as one who would say, "Jappie and me killed the b'ar!"—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IT is stated that there is no word meaning "hurrah" in the Russian language. Does not seem to be any need for one.—*The Washington Post.*

THE people of Russia seem to be as ignorant as the people of Pennsylvania as to what their politicians and leaders are doing.—*The Washington Post.*

IF they have any surplus peace after they are through with the negotiations in the Far East Chicago would like to get some of it.—*The Chicago News.*

"I HAVE a new scheme in the insurance line." "What is it?" "I'd organize a company to insure insurance companies against their directors."—*Puck.*

SECRETARY TAFT says the Filipinos are too poor to pay taxes. Those Filipinos are learning to talk like New York millionaires.—*The Washington Post.*

IF those North Sea fishermen had known then what they know now they would have handed Rozhdestvensky's fleet a broadside of codfish balls.—*The Houston Post.*

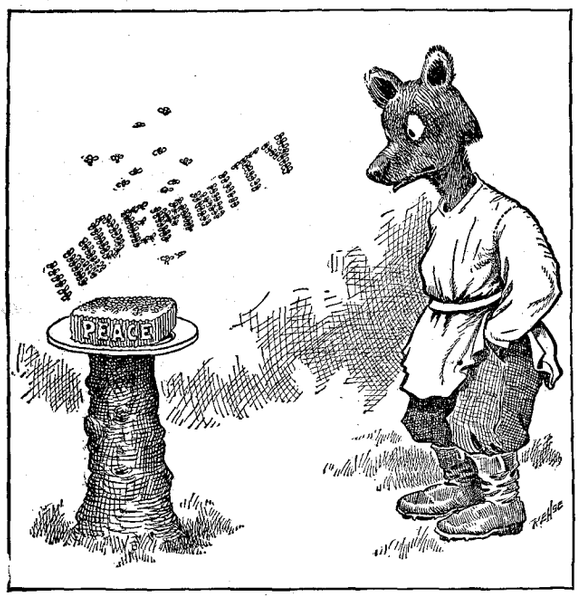
THE Mikado's order to Oyama to go ahead has made it unnecessary for the Czar to send any word to Linevitch as to which direction he shall take.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

RUSSIAN statesmen think that European nations will chip in and help bring Japan to reasonable terms. In looking over the earth does Russia see any nation with a navy to lose?—*The Chicago News.*

SECRETARY TAFT seems to insist that as Panama is foreign territory, the American trusts must sell construction material for the Panama Canal at their foreign price.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE prospect is that the terms of peace will be discussed at Washington, but not by the Senate; so that there is a chance of their being settled within a reasonable time.—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER will now realize the meaning of the expression "The last straw." The prisoners of a penitentiary out West publish a newspaper in which he is taken to task for immoral business methods.—*The Baltimore American.*



"I SUPPOSE THE BEES GO WITH THE HONEY."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

NOAH NICHOLAS AND THE DOVE.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

PAYING THE FIDDLER.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

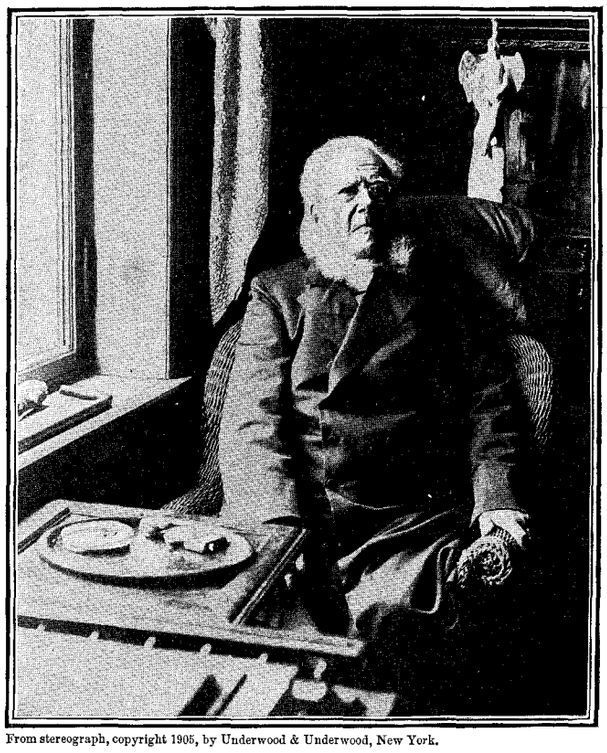
LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW ESTIMATE OF IBSEN.

IN America there is a wide and growing popular curiosity regarding the Ibsen drama. It is probably partly due to this fact, as well as to the space actually occupied in the literary world by the great Norwegian, that fully one-third of Mr. James Huneker's "Iconoclasts" is devoted to Henrik Ibsen and his work, altho the book deals, in all, with a round dozen of very modern European dramatists. Mr. Huneker characterizes the plays of Ibsen as "a long litany praising the man who wills." Their message, he says, is, "Be strong, not as the 'blond roaming beast' of Nietzsche, but as captain of your soul's citadel." To quote again:

"The soul is the stake for which his characters breathlessly game throughout the vast halls of his poetic and historic plays and within modern middle-class apartments. . . . . .

"Let us symbolize the arch symbolist. Ibsen is an open door. The door enacts an important rôle with him. Nora Helmer, in 'A Doll's House,' goes out of the door to her new life, and in 'The Master Builder,' Hilda Wangel, typifying the younger generation, enters to Solness. An open door on the chamber of the spirit is Ibsen. Through it we view the struggle of souls in pain and doubt and wrath. He himself has said that the stage should be considered as a room with the fourth wall knocked down so that the spectators could see what is going on within the enclosure. A tragic wall is this missing one, for between the listener and the actor there is interposed the soul of the playwright, the soul of Ibsen, which, prism-like, permits us to witness the refractions of his art. This open door, this absent barrier, is it not a symbol?"



From stereograph, copyright 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

HENRIK IBSEN,

"The greatest moral artist of his century, Tolstoy not excepted," says Mr. Huneker.

Mr. Huneker further characterizes Ibsen as "a reflective poet who pays the tax to Beauty by his vivid symbolism." Moreover, at one stage of his growth at least, he was a Romantic—"and a Romantic is always a revolutionist." Ibsen, we read, "waged war with life for over half a century; fought for his artistic ideals as did Richard Wagner; and, like Wagner, he has swept the younger generation along with him. He, the greatest moral artist of his century, Tolstoy not excepted, was reviled for what he had not said or done—so difficult was it to apprehend his new, elusive method." The author classifies Ibsen, generically, as "a polemist. . . . as were Byron and Shelley, Tolstoy and Dickens, Turgenef and Dostoyevsky." By way of further definition and explanation we read:

"Born a Northman, he is melancholic, tho not veritably pessimistic of temperament; moral indignation in him must not be confounded with the pessimism that sees no future hope for mankind. The North breeds mystics. Shakespeare would have made his Hamlet a Scandinavian even if the legendary Hamlet and the earlier play had not existed. The brief, white nights, the chilly climate, the rugged, awful scenery, react on sensitive natures like Ibsen's. And the various strains in his blood should not be forgotten—Danish, German, Norwegian, and Scotch. Thus we get a gamut of moods, philosophic, poetic, mystic, and analytic. And if he too frequently depicts pathologic states, is it not the fault of his epoch? Few dramatists have been more responsive to their century. . . . . .

"In Ibsen there rage the thinker, the artist, the critic. . . . These sometimes fail to amalgamate, and so the artistic perception is cloudy. He is a true Viking who always loves stormy weather; and, as Brandes said: 'God is in his heart, but the devil is in his body.' . . . 'The thinker often overrides the poet in him; and at times the dramatist, the pure *Theatermensch*, gets the bit between his teeth and nearly wrecks the psychologist. He acknowledges the existence of evil in the world, knows the house of evil, but has not tarried in it. . . . If in Flaubert's eyes 'man is bad because he is stupid' in Ibsen's 'he is stupid because he is bad.' 'To will is to have to will,' says his Maximus in 'Emperor and Galilean.' This phrase is the capstone of the Ibsen structure. If he abhors the inflated phraseology of altruism, he is one with Herbert Spencer, who spoke of a relapse into egotism as the only thing which could make altruism enduring."

In the following sentences other interesting points are indicated.

"In men the pathologic symptoms are more marked than in women; hence the number of women in his dramas who assume dominant rôles. . . . He has seen that the modern woman marks time better with the *zeitgeist* than her male complement. . . . Will, even tho your own will be disastrous in its outcome, but will, he insists; and yet demonstrates that only through self-surrender can come complete self-realization. . . . The stage is Ibsen's pulpit, but he is first the artist. . . . His plays may be broadly divided into three phases . . . first, the national romantic; second, the historical; third, the social dramas of revolt."

A thorough *résumé* and analysis of Ibsen's plays follows with frequent quotations from Wicksteed, Monkhouse, Brandes, William Archer, Havelock Ellis, and Kierkegaard as to their significance and intention. Toward the end: "'What if this man were telling the truth?' we shiveringly ask." And again, "to call him time names is to betray the inner anxieties that assail us at some hard of our existence."

WHY DO WE PAINT PICTURES?

WHEN Rousseau, the French painter of forest scenery, was one day painting an oak in the forest of Fontainebleau, says Mr. H. Heathcote Statham in *The Nineteenth Century*, he became aware of some one standing behind him, and looking up, saw a peasant, a wood-cutter, staring with all his eyes at the picture in progress. The painter thought he was the object of admiration, when the rustic suddenly exclaimed: "Eh, master, why are you making the oak, when it is made already?" In this unsophisticated remark, says Mr. Statham, is the question of the whole *raison d'être* of the art of painting. Pursuing this question, he writes:

"I would put it this way: painting is the artist's own mood of feeling, expressed to us through materials taken from nature. In addition to this, and as a secondary but very important source of interest, is the painter's own particular style, his peculiar convention, in treating and representing the subject. Landscape painting (to keep to that for the moment) is not imitation of nature, for one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

very good reason—that you can not imitate nature. Her detail is too interminable, for one thing. And we do not see anything in nature as it is; we only see it as it appears to us. And we can not give the real effect of nature, because a painter has no real *light* at his command; he has only *color*, which is, in fact, a stopping out of part of the light. The brightest thing that a painter has at his command to represent light is only pure white. Hence he has to sacrifice something to get the balance of effect. . . . Then the picture must be decorative in line; it must be a composition. Nature seldom obliges painters with this. Turner, in spite of all that Ruskin says about his truth to nature—which is quite true as far as regards foreground detail—when he professed to paint an actual scene treated it just as he pleased; it was his own composition, with nature as the basis. Then there is the infinite variety of style in the hands of real artists—the manner which each has of treating color and indicating texture. A painter who has no special style, who only tries to make as good a reproduction of nature as he can with pigments, merely becomes commonplace. He can not really give us nature, and he has nothing of his own to give. . . . The landscape is the painter's own poem, expressed in terms of nature."

GEORG BRANDES,

The great Danish critic, whose latest volume of literary criticism has been described as "a romance with Byron as its hero."

The same truth applies, tho in varying degree, says Mr. Statham, to other kinds of painting. Even in portrait-painting the "personal equation" of the artist is an important factor. The ultimate moral of Mr. Statham's paper is "that the main end of painting is the intellectual pleasure of the spectator through an expression of the mood of mind or the imagination of the artist, using natural forms as a language; that imitation of nature, whether of human or inanimate nature, is not the end in itself, but only the means to an end; that a painter works on our minds through form and color as a musician through sound."

THE APOTHEOSIS OF BYRON.

IN English-speaking countries no volume of Dr. Georg Brandes's "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature" has been awaited with as much interest as this latest addition to the series, with its promised discussion of English poetry. Under the title "Naturalism in England" the illustrious Danish critic undertakes to trace in the British poetry of the early decades of last century "the course of the strong, deep, pregnant current in the intellectual life of the country, which, sweeping away the classic forms and conventions, . . . bears in its bosom the germs of all the liberal ideas and emancipatory achievements of the later periods of European civilization." In doing so he achieves a virtual apotheosis of Byron, that most lauded and most decried of poets. A critic in the London *Times* characterizes the work as "a romance with Byron for its hero," and declares that to the praise of this poet "the whole book leads up as to a dramatic curtain and culmination." The gist of Dr. Brandes's argument is summarized by the critic of *The Times* as follows:

"The purpose of poetry is to assert and celebrate the emancipation of the human spirit from the fetters of political and ecclesiastical control—to carry out, in its own sphere, and by the means proper to it, the work begun by the French Revolution, and cynically set back by the Holy Alliance. The poet must be an artist, of course; but the great poet must also be a rebel. That he should be an enlightened patriot is much; but that he should be an enlightened cosmopolitan is more. These being our standards, let us apply our tests, and see which of the poets bear them and which break down under them. The poets of the so-called Lake School break down at once. The French Revolution after having inspired them, frightened them. They became renegades. Having seen the better, they preferred the worse; having put their hands to the plow, they turned back. Wordsworth took to Christianity and conservatism, Southey to Christianity and hack work, Coleridge to Christianity, muddle-headed metaphysics, and opium. Let them, therefore, be bowed or kicked out of the competition according to their merits. Moore, Scott, and Campbell stand for nationalism and for nothing more. The best of them only understand political freedom—the sort of freedom that 'shrieked when Kosciusko fell'; they do not perceive that even under a constitutional government the human spirit may be enslaved. Let them, too, be dismissed. Keats is very beautiful, but inadequate, because purely sensuous. Landor had the right ideals in the main; but he was crotchety and not born to command; he had not the power of inspiring a multitude of other minds. Shelley had the root of the matter in him. He breathed the very spirit of defiance, making it also a spirit of beauty. In religion as well as in politics he was the most uncompromising Radical of the band. But he died without coming into his kingdom; and he was too vague and ethereal—too much, to quote another critic, the 'beautiful, ineffectual angel'—to command attention, exert authority, and exercise direct and immediate influence."

In Byron, the Danish critic declares, "Romantic sentimentality comes to an end; with him the modern spirit in poetry originates; therefore it was he that influenced not only his own country but Europe." It is the Byron of later years here referred to, who, "after Shelley's death arises and lifts up his mighty voice." To him the critic attributes the inauguration of the "Radical campaign against political Romanticism and that Holy Alliance which was nothing but a systematization of the political hypocrisy of Europe." He continues:

"European poetry was flowing on like a sluggish, smooth river; those who walked along its banks found little for the eye to rest on. All at once, as a continuation of the stream, appeared this poetry, under which the ground so often gave way that it precipitated itself in cataracts from one level to another—and the eyes of all inevitably turn to that part of a river where its stream becomes a waterfall. In Byron's poetry the river boiled and foamed, and the roar of its waters made music that mounted up to heaven. In its seething fury it formed whirlpools, tore itself and whatever came in its way, and in the end undermined the very rocks. . . . .

"What language! What tones breaking the death-like silence of oppressed Europe! The political air rang with the shrill notes; for no word uttered by Lord Byron fell unheard to the ground. The legions of fugitives, the banished, the oppressed, the conspirators, of every nation, kept their eyes fixed on the one man who, amid the universal debasement of intelligences and characters to a low standard, stood upright, beautiful as an Apollo, brave as an Achilles, prouder than all the kings of Europe together. Free, in his quality of English peer, from molestation everywhere, he made himself the mouthpiece of the dumb revolutionary indignation which was seething in the breasts of the best friends and lovers of liberty in Europe."

In estimating the immediate influence of Byron's poetry upon the temper of European literature, the writer says:

"In the intellectual life of Russia and Poland, of Spain and Italy, of France and Germany, the seeds which he had strewn broadcast with such a lavish hand fructified—from the dragon's teeth sprang armed men. The Slavonic nations, who were groaning under tyrannical rule, who were by nature inclined to be melancholy, and in whom their history had developed rebellious instincts, seized on his poetry with avidity; and Pushkin's 'Onjaegin,' Lermontoff's 'A Hero of Our Own Days,' Malczewski's 'Marja,' Mickiewicz's 'Conrad' and 'Wallenrod,' Slowacki's 'Lambro' and 'Beniowski' witness to the powerful impression made upon their authors. The Romance races, whose fair sinners his verses had celebrated, and who were now in the act of revolt, eagerly trans-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lated and studied his works. The Spanish and Italian exile poets took up his war-cry; in Spain the 'Myrtle' Society was formed; in Italy his influence was most plainly manifest in the writings of Giovanni Berchet, but hardly less so in those of Leopardi and Giusti. His death made an extraordinary impression in France. A week or two after it happened, Chateaubriand went over to the Opposition, and his first action after his fall was to become a member of the Greek Committee. Hugo's 'Les Orientales' was not a flight straight to the East, like the Oriental poetry of Germany; his way lay through Greece, and he had much to say of the heroes of the war of liberation. Delavigne devoted a beautiful poem to Byron; Lamartine added a last canto to 'Childe Harold'; Mérimée allowed himself to be influenced by Byron's occasional spirit of savagery; Alfred de Musset attempted to take up the mantle which had fallen from the shoulders of the great poet; and even Lamennais began to employ a style in which many of the words and expressions recalled the language of Byron's sallies. Germany was still politically too far behind the other nations to have exiles and emigrants among its poets; but its philologists had, with quiet rejoicing, beheld in the rising of Greece the resurrection of ancient Hellas; poets like Wilhelm Müller and Alfred Meissner wrote beautiful verse in honor of Byron; and there were other writers who were still more deeply moved by Byron's poetry—men of Jewish extraction, whose feelings were those of the exiled and excommunicated—chief among them Börne and Heine. Heine's best poetry (notably 'Deutschland, ein Wintermärchen') is a continuation of Byron's work. French Romanticism and German Liberalism are both direct descendants of Byron's Naturalism."

THE TWO CHOPINS.

MR. JOHN F. RUNCIMAN, the well-known musical critic of the London *Saturday Review*, says that "in proclaiming the real greatness of Chopin one is by no means kicking at an open door or insisting on the obvious." This, we gather, because there were really two Chopins, the smaller and the greater—"the smaller who wrote delicious trifles for the drawing-room, and the glorious energetic soul who revealed himself on the piano with a sincerity of force that even Beethoven rarely attained." Says Mr. Runciman:

"One can not say that the smaller or the greater is the true Chopin; but there is the fact that the smaller slowly developed into the greater. He had very little to help him. He was already far advanced in his art before Beethoven died, but to Beethoven he seems to owe scarcely anything at all. For the essential in his music he was mainly indebted to Mozart, for the outer form of nocturnes to Field; but the forms of the scherzos, studies, ballades, and preludes are entirely his own creation. In them he showed far greater and finer constructive power than can be found in all the music of Berlioz or of the dozens of young men who could beat him at writing concertos. He could not write a concerto; he could not score for the orchestra; the piano sonatos—what misery!—but in the forms he himself invented and found suited to his purpose he easily beat every one out of the field."

Concerning the popular misconception of Chopin we read further:

"Despite the efforts of Messrs. Niecks, Huneker, and a few others, I believe the common notion of Chopin still to be that he was a composer for young misses fresh from boarding-school. The late Mr. Haweis in a very popular book managed to propagate this idea; and as Chopin *is* undoubtedly loved by boarding-school misses it is a difficult task to persuade people that he was anything more. . . . Go to a recital of a popular pianist—Paderewski or Pachmann for example—and you will find the audience to consist very largely of young misses of seventeen to seventy years; and you will find also that the Chopin numbers arouse the wildest enthusiasm. The 'Life' by Niecks is read only by serious students, and in England we can scarcely expect the American author Huneker to defeat at a blow the noisy Haweis or the flowery Liszt."

HENRY JAMES.

Since his return to America he has been strongly impressed by the fact "that the women . . . appear to be of a markedly finer texture than the men, and that one of the liveliest signs of this difference is precisely in their less narrowly specialized, their less commercialized, distinctly more generalized, physiognomic character."

It goes without saying, says Mr. Runciman, that Chopin "wrote better for the piano than any other composer." Moreover, claims this critic, in Chopin's finest music there is a greatness and depth, an "earth-bigness," which force one to place him among the mightiest composers.

A NOVELIST'S IMPRESSION OF AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN.

HENRY JAMES, it has been said, will be recognized years hence as one of the most skilful artists of his time in detecting and preserving the more delicate impressions of a period in which the provincial, not only in America, but in Europe, passed over into something which simulated, if it did not really secure, cosmopolitanism. From this point of view Mr. James's "New England: An Autumn Impression," which appears in the last three numbers of *The North American Review*, altho not treating specifically of literary matters, supplies some material for surmise as to the novelistic motives wherewith his return, so long delayed, to his native land, may supply him. In the third instalment of his impressions, emerging, as *The Sun* phrases it, from "the fog of his own idiom," Mr. James comments forcibly on the striking contrast between the men and women of America. He says:

"No impression so promptly assaults the arriving visitor of the United States as that of the overwhelming preponderance, wherever he turns and twists, of the unmitigated 'business man' face, ranging through its various possibilities, its extraordinary actualities, of intensity. And I speak here of facial cast and expression alone, leaving out of account the questions of voice, tone, utterance, and attitude, the chorus of which would vastly swell the testimony and in which I seem to discern, for these remarks at large, a treasure of illustration to come. Nothing, meanwhile, is more concomitantly striking than the fact that the women, over the land—allowing for every element of exception—appear to be of a markedly finer texture than the men, and that one of the liveliest signs of this difference is precisely in their less narrowly specialized, their less commercialized, distinctly more generalized, physiognomic character. The superiority thus noted, and which is quite another matter from the universal fact of the mere usual female femininity, is far from constituting absolute distinction, but it constitutes relative, and it is a circumstance at which interested observation snatches, from the first, with an immense sense of its *portée*. There are, with all the qualifications it is yet open to, fifty reflections to be made upon the truth it seems to represent, the appearance of a queer deep split or chasm between the two stages of personal polish, the two levels of the conversible state, at which the sexes have arrived. It is at all events no exaggeration to say that the imagination at once embraces it as *the* feature of the social scene, recognizing it as a subject fruitful beyond the common, and wondering even if for pure drama, the drama of manners, anything anywhere else touches it. If it be a 'subject,' verily—with the big vision of the intersexual relation as, at such an increasing rate, a prey to it—the right measure for it would seem to be offered in the art of the painter of life by the concrete example, the art of the dramatist or the novelist, rather than in that of the talker, the reporter at large. The only thing is that, from the moment the painter begins to look at American life brush in hand, he is in danger of seeing, in comparison, almost nothing else in it—nothing, that is, so characteristic as this apparent privation, for the man, of his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

right kind of woman, and this apparent privation, for the woman, of her right kind of man.

"The right kind of woman for the American man may really be, of course, as things are turning out with him, the woman as to whom his most workable relation is to support her and bear with her—just as the right kind of man for the American woman may really be the man who intervenes in her life only by occult, by barely divinable, by practically disavowed courses. But the ascertainment and illustration of these truths would be, exactly, very conceivably high sport for the ironic poet—who has surely hitherto neglected one of his greatest current opportunities. It in any case remains vivid that American life may, as regards much of its manifestation, fall upon the earnest view as a society of women 'located' in a world of men, which is so different a matter from a collection of men of the world; the men supplying, as it were, all the canvas, and the women all the embroidery."

THE AUTHOR OF "A FOOL'S ERRAND."

THE recent announcement from Bordeaux, France, of the death of Judge Albion W. Tourgée recalls to the public mind a name which, altho practically unknown to the younger generation, was once a household word throughout the United States. The publication of his famous book, "A Fool's Errand," placed him, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, "alone in a literary field of his own creation—that of the sectional novelist." This book stands in somewhat the same relation to the Reconstruction Period and the activities of the Kuklux Klan as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" stands to the later days of slavery in the South. Garfield is reported to have said that he owed his election to "A Fool's Errand." Judge Tourgée added nothing to his literary output during the past twenty years. The list of his published works includes: "Bricks Without Straw," "Hot Plowshares," "Black Ice," "Button's Inn," "With Gauze and Swallow," "Pactolus Prime," "John Eax," "The Hip Roof House," "A Son of Old Harry," "Out of the Sunset Sea," "The Man Who Outlived Himself," "An Outing with the Queen of Hearts," "A Royal Gentleman," "An Appeal to Cæsar," and "Figs and Thistles."

ALBION W. TOURGEE,

Whose book, "A Fool's Errand," may be said to stand in somewhat the same relation to the Reconstruction Period and the activities of the Kuklux Klan as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" stands to the later days of slavery in the South.

"Broad-minded, deeply cultured, widely experienced," says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "Judge Tourgée put into his books such an accumulation of power as belongs to few writers of to-day." According to the same paper, a comparison of his books with those that now flood the market "makes the current declension clearly visible." From the New York *Tribune* we take the following concise account of his career:

"Albion W. Tourgée was born at Williamsfield, Ohio, in May, 1838. He spent his youth in Western Massachusetts and in 1858 he went to the Rochester University. But his college course was interrupted by the outbreak of the war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the 27th New York Regiment and at the first battle of Bull Run he was wounded. This wound made him an invalid for a year, which time he spent in the study of law, thus securing his admission to the bar of Ohio. He reentered the army in July, 1862, as a first lieutenant in the 105th Ohio Regiment. His service in the field was soon terminated by the fortunes of war, which made him a prisoner. He was confined at Atlanta and Salisbury and in Libby Prison. At the close of the war, a mild climate being essential to the restoration of his broken health, he settled, with his wife and daughter, in Greensboro, N. C. He was successful in his profession there, and in 1867 was elected as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. A year later he became a judge of the Superior Court, holding his office until 1874. During his term of service as judge the Kuklux Klan was exposed and broken up, largely through his individual efforts. He took the sworn confessions of several hundred members of the order, and the material thus obtained was afterward utilized in his books. . . . In 1869 he was one of the commissioners appointed to prepare the code of North Carolina, and in 1875 he was again a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. His first contribution to fiction was made in 1874, when, under the *nom de plume* of Henry Churton, he wrote 'Toinette,' a tale of the South, a work which attracted much attention from moralists living below Mason and Dixon's line by the peculiar views expressed in it concerning the social relations of the whites and blacks. In September, 1879, Judge Tourgée published a second novel, 'Figs and Thistles; a Story of the Western Reserve and the Civil War.' The embodiment of a portion of General Garfield's career in this story added to its interest, and during the campaign of 1880 it was placed on the list of exceptionally successful works. The publication of 'A Fool's Errand' two months after 'Figs and Thistles' appeared produced a genuine sensation throughout the country. The resources of the publishers were taxed to the utmost to supply the demand, which in a year's time had called for nearly one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the book, a sale which is said to have been unknown since the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' 'Bricks Without Straw' appeared in October, 1880. The circulation of these three books, published within thirteen months, was in February, 1881, placed at nearly two hundred and twenty-five thousand copies. . . . . .

"From 1881 to 1884 Judge Tourgée was editor of *The Continent*, a literary weekly. He was appointed consul at Bordeaux in 1897, and in 1903 was promoted to the post of consul-general at Halifax, returning later to his former office at Bordeaux."

In the opinion of the Providence *Journal*, "Judge Tourgée's really important work was done as a jurist, not as a novelist." As a jurist he did much toward breaking up the Kuklux Klan, and had a principal part in preparing the North Carolina code. But "A Fool's Errand," says *The Journal*, is "one of those novels which, by dealing with a burning question, attain a popularity out of all proportion to their literary merit." The Brooklyn *Citizen* remarks that Tourgée, like Churchill, "blazed the comet of a season, and his career may be used to illustrate the difference between fame and ephemeral popularity."

NOTES.

It is reported from London that the "Shakespeare Festival" at His Majesty's Theater this year has been an astonishing success; and the dramatic notes from the British provinces further indicate that the modern theater-goer has still some interest in Shakespearian drama. But this interest appears to be somewhat erratic. For instance, it is said that the record success at His Majesty's was achieved by the revival of Richard II., a play which is not generally regarded as a conspicuous popular favorite. Further, we read in *The Evening Post* (New York): "Mr. Tree never thinks it worth while to disguise matters, and it has been an open secret that some of the touring companies he has sent into the country with various Shakespeare plays have not attracted very large audiences. And they were excellent companies, and the mounting was the mounting of His Majesty's. A few weeks ago 'The Tempest' went into the provinces. The company was no better, the scenery was not more magnificent, theatrical business in the country has made no marked general improvement. Yet 'The Tempest' itinerary has been a triumph everywhere. Why is it?"

"I have been busying myself of late," says Count Tolstoy, in a recent issue of the New York *Independent*, "elaborating a system of reading for every day, to consist of the best thoughts of the best writers. Reading all this while Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, Xenophanes, Socrates, Brahman, Chinese and Buddhist wisdom, Seneca, Plutarch, Cicero and, of the moderns, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Voltaire, Lessing, Kant, Lichtenberg, Schopenhauer, Emerson, Channing, Parker, Ruskin and others (this is the second month since I have stopped reading newspapers and magazines), I am ever more and more astonished and even frightened not so much by the ignorance as by the 'civilized' savageness in which our society is engulfed. Enlightenment and education," continues the Count, "are given us that we should avail ourselves of the spiritual heritage left us by our ancestors. While familiar with our newspapers, we neglect the real pabulum of literature. How I should like," he finally exclaims, "to alleviate at least a little this terrible calamity, which is worse than war, for upon this most terrible 'civilized' and therefore self-satisfied calamity grow all horrows, and among them also war."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HASTY SCIENTISTS.

THE haste of some of our scientific investigators to announce their discoveries, and to ventilate the theories based thereon, is contrasted unfavorably in the editorial columns of *The Electrical World and Engineer* (May 27) with the cautious conservatism of Sir Isaac Newton, who waited for years before giving to the world his law of gravitation, because some of his data appeared at the time not to be in accordance with the new principle. Says this paper:

"It is now near two and a half centuries since Isaac Newton, in one of the flashes of intuition that form man's best title to immortality, saw disclosed to him the key to the mysteries of space. It was half a lifetime later when, through years of patient study and waiting, data enough had come to his hands to clear his conscience in announcing his discovery. For very truth's sake he gave to the world no half-baked hypothesis nor ventured to exploit with specious arguments a doctrine which did not quite meet all the facts. We do things differently nowadays. How would the great discoverer have fared had he occupied the chair of physics at —— University, where a monthly blank is forwarded to heads of departments to be filled out with reports on the 'researches' they have completed and the number of lectures they have given before women's clubs? Would he have held his peace or would he have sent for a reporter of *The Daily Saffron* and have filled him full of speculations on the bounds of space and the origin of life? Would he have cut up his great hypothesis into stove lengths, as it were, to furnish his hustling pupils fuel for frying their theses? Would we have had Prof. I. Newton and Thomas Snoobs, B.S., 'On Gravitation in Jupiter,' and Prof. I. Newton and Richard Roe, A.B., 'On Gravitation in the Saturnian System,' and so on *ad nauseam?* And would the president have sacked him for insinuating that something in the universe had a more consistent pull than the chief benefactor?"

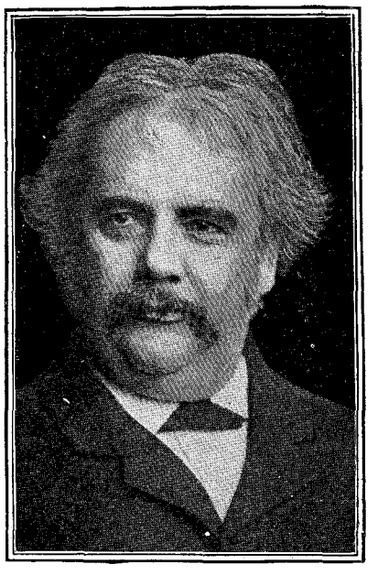
These reflections are due chiefly, the writer confesses, to meditation on some of the recent publications on the properties of radium. He goes on to say:

"We are far from denying the possibilities of the working hypothesis assumed by Rutherford and his confrères, but what would Newton have done? Would he have left, before developing the results of his hypothesis, any stone unturned that might give him light on its fundamental correctness? Profoundly interesting as are theories of the genesis of the so-called elements, they furnish no adequate excuse for neglecting to examine the elements at hand. Take, for example, the substance radium itself. There is good reason to assign it a definite place among the other elements, and a rational set of chemical and physical properties quite apart from its radioactivity. Who, of all those who have theorized about its radiations, have any knowledge of the physical properties of the metal, with the bromide of which they are daily working? Is there anybody, indeed, who can affirm from actual knowledge that the metal radium is radioactive at all? Radium salts are, unhappily, costly, the latest newspaper quotation being $3,000,000 per ounce, but the subject is surely of sufficient importance to justify some one in trying to produce a few milligrams of the metal. Again, it seems to be well established that radium salts give off heat spontaneously and steadily, as an accompaniment to their radioactive activity. But there has not yet been any adequate investigation of the actual cause of this thermal energy.

"We have had any amount of speculation based on the assumed endothermic properties of radium, including a voluble explanation of the source of the sun's heat and the interior temperature of the earth, but there has not been yet a really serious attempt to determine whether the phenomenon itself is primary or secondary—due to disintegration or to the return of energy received from exterior sources. Everybody seems to have jumped at the former conclusion as the striking and sensational one without further discrimination. Likewise in the case of the radium emanation we have on good authority the appearance of helium as a decomposition product. Radium has a definite spectrum and so has helium, but altho the spectroscopic study of this mysterious evolution of helium ought to show clearly and certainly the whole progress of atomic disintegration, no word has yet come to enlighten us. The true and faithful student of radioactivity seems to hold old-fashioned chemistry as anathema, and the spectroscope, that magic wand that has turned back the veil from interstellar abysses, as a deceit of the devil. Now the subject is a tremendously important one—we began this comment intentionally with a reference to gravitation—and it deserves the best efforts of the greatest investigators. The thing which we would impress upon them, however, is that hypothesis needs to have its wings clipped a bit just now. It is well to remember Newton's immortal lesson in scientific self-restraint, and to make sure of one's foundations, before building a new heaven and a new earth from anything so elusive as radium emanation."

WHAT IS ANTHROPOLOGY?

ANTHROPOLOGY belongs to a group of younger sciences whose boundaries are still but imperfectly drawn. The phrase "science of man" is ambiguous; it may signify the accurate measurement of prehistoric skulls, or an inquiry into the racial and geographical distribution of man, or, finally, the study of the various stages of savagery and civilization. An interesting discussion of some of the larger problems of the science by Dr. W J McGee, president of the American Anthropological Association, appears in *Science* (May 19). Concerning the origin of anthropology, Dr. McGee says:



DR. W J MCGEE,
President of the American Anthropological Association.

"Viewed in the light of history, it is no accident that anthropology is the youngest of the sciences; for it is the way of knowledge to begin with the remote and come down to the near—to start with the stars, linger amid the mountains, rest awhile among rare gems, and only slowly approach such commonplace things as plants and animals and soils, to end at last with man. The sciences have come up, just as the cosmos seems to have developed, in an order of increasing complexity; and the science of man is, more than any other branch of knowledge, interdependent with all the sister sciences and more many-sided than any of the rest. Astronomy and mathematics and chemistry are systems of knowledge produced by men and minds, anthropology is systematic knowledge of these producers; and neither the old sciences nor the new can be rendered complete and stable without the support of the others."

The writer discovers at the basis of anthropology the general law, first grasped and enunciated by Francis Bacon, that "mind is at once product and mirror of other nature." The modern anthropologist's interpretation of this law runs as follows:

"Minds of corresponding culture-grades commonly respond similarly to like stimuli, [while] minds of other grades frequently respond differently—as when the savage eviscerates an enemy and devours his heart as food for courage, or the barbarian immolates a widow on the bier of her spouse, or the budding Christian lends himself to the tortures of the inquisition, each reveling in his own righteousness and reprobating all the rest, tho all are alike ghastly and obnoxious to enlightened thought."

The "culture-grades" which modern anthropology substitutes for the older division of mankind into "races" are the result of a new point of view. The older anthropology was physical:

"Its makers busied themselves with features of the human frame

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

corresponding to those of lower animals; comparative anatomy was cultivated with assiduity and profit, anthropometry flourished, and mankind were apportioned into races defined by color of skin, curl of hair, slant of eyes, shape of head, length of limb, and other structural characters—*i.e.*, the methods and principles of zoology were projected into the realm of humanity. One of the collateral lines reverted to the abnormal, to mature in criminal anthropology—the science of abnormal man; another line led through prehistoric relics to archeology, and still another stretched out to the habits and customs of primitive peoples, and eventually to comparison of these with the usages and institutions of civilized life."

The newer anthropology, we are told, is mental; it considers human conduct and human activity, instead of physical structure. It is declared by the writer to be essentially an American product, having as one of its pioneers Albert Gallatin, who noted that "the color and stature and head-shape of tribesmen were of trifling consequence in contrast with their actions and motives," and whose classification of the native tribes on the basis of language is declared to have "marked an epoch in science no less important than that of Linné." This new school of anthropology may be likened to the vitalistic school in biology, in that it assumes the existence of "mentality" as a force of nature. To quote further:

"In the last analysis the modern definitions of mankind are primarily psychic; and it matters little whether men are classed by what they *do* or by what they *think*; the practically scientific classification of mankind must rest on a kinetic basis, *i.e.*, on self-developed and self-regulated conduct. Of late the activities themselves are grouped as arts, industries, laws, languages, and philosophies, and each group constitutes the object-matter of a subscience, thus giving form to esthetology, technology, sociology, philology, and sophiology; and these (together called demonomy, or principles of peoples) with somatology and psychology, make up the field of *fin-de-siècle* anthropology."

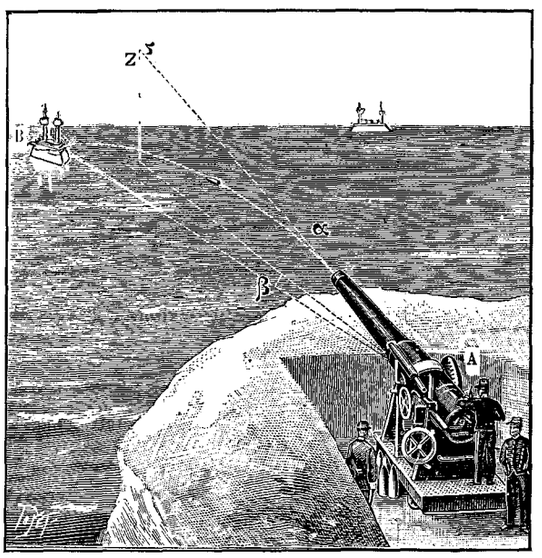


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING COAST DEFENCE.

Altho anthropology has passed beyond the "physical" stage, the problem of physical structure remains in the form of an evaluation of heredity; the problem "as to the weight properly assignable to hereditary structural characters in classifying men and peoples." Under this head stand several minor problems; among them, the problem of physical improvement of individuals and types, the problem of the mean length of life and its variability, and the problem of "degeneracy." Concerning the last problem, Dr. McGee is inclined to be optimistic, at least as regards "degeneracy" in America. He writes:

"The morbid view imported by Nordau and his ilk demands little American notice, however large the problem in Europe; for under the stimulus of that personal freedom which is the essence of enlightenment, normal exercise of mind and body springs spontaneously, while hereditary disease, constitutional taint, idiocy, unhealthy diathesis, and all manner of transmissible abnormalities tend to wear themselves out, as our vital statistics sufficiently show."

Current anthropological problems that are still more general relate to human origin, racial distribution, and the antiquity of the human race. Says Professor McGee:

"To the comparative anatomist the gap between simian structure and human structure was of little note even before it was divided by the Dubois discovery in Java; for the differences between higher apes and lower men are less than those between either (1) lower and higher apes, or (2) lower and higher men. Yet to the sympathetic student of mankind these dead homologies are but unsatisfying husks—the great fact remains that even the lowest savage known to experience is human-man—in attitude, mien, habits, and intelligence, while even the highest apes are but bristly beasts. How the chasm was crossed, either in the one place and time required by monogenesis or in the many places and times demanded by polygenesis, is a question of such moment as to rank among the great problems of anthropology until (if ever) the solution is wrought."

The question of the antiquity of man the writer considers only less difficult; still he thinks it probable that there were men in Asia and Europe and Northern Africa before the glacial periods of the Pleistocene, and that the earliest Americans came later—probably before all the ice-periods closed, but possibly nearer the earlier than the latest.

GREAT GUNS WITH RAPID FIRE.

THE "rapid-fire" guns are often confused by the layman with "machine guns," which pump out a stream of bullets as fast as they can be fed into the weapon. The fire of a "rapid-fire" gun is only relatively "rapid." The term is applied to guns of considerable caliber, which can normally be discharged only at intervals of several minutes, owing to the necessary work of aiming, loading, cleaning, and cooling. Various devices for shortening this time have been adopted, so that a gun of medium size may now be fired once a minute or oftener, and these devices are now being applied to guns of the largest size, such as are used in coast fortifications. We translate the following paragraphs from an article on the subject in *La Nature* (April 29). Says the writer:

"The importance of rapidity of fire, which has not been far extended in the case of large calibers, is especially great at sea, where we must concentrate the greatest possible weight of metal, in a few minutes, on a vessel that is passing at a good rate of speed. The difficulties are of various kinds: the slowness of aiming the gun, the recoil, and the weight of the projectile, which retards loading.

"It is known, in fact, that a piece pointed at Z sends its projectile to the point B. The shell, when it starts, makes an angle with the horizontal plane, and then curves gradually away downward from the line of fire. It may easily be understood that the relation between these elements may be embodied in a mechanical device, and Deport's apparatus, which has long been known, enables the aiming to be done automatically.

"This is in essence a telescope whose mounting is adjusted to the gun itself. The relative movements of the different parts are so calculated that if the telescope is pointed at B, the gun takes the direction AZ. After it has been fired, the gun recoils; it takes always 3 to 4 minutes to aim it again and fire a second time.

"For a long time experts have been studying the adaptation of the brake to cannon of large caliber. These brakes, which are generally hydropneumatic, absorb the energy of recoil and prevent great movement; the gun, fastened to the piston of the brake, runs into a receptacle connected with the carriage.

"Finally we must bring our efforts to bear on the operation of loading. A shell for a gun of 240 millimeters [about 10 inches] weighs 150 to 200 kilograms [330 to 440 pounds] or more, and is difficult to handle. In recent armor-clads, electric elevators and loaders have been installed, and these perform all the necessary operations, being veritable marvels of mechanism.

"Without going farther, we may say that at Havre a gun of 24 centimeters [10 inches] has been fired three times a minute, instead of once every three or four minutes—a remarkable result.

"Thus we may fire in one minute three shells at a vessel in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sight, and this is all that we ought to expect, for it is incredible that the same gun should keep on at this rate, sending 15 shells in five minutes, etc. The use of great guns is accompanied with numerous delays, due to the necessity of cleaning, cooling, etc.

"Rapidity of fire has even been delayed, in certain marine guns, by an extremely curious fact. The breech-block of these pieces is so well made and so closely adjusted that it refuses, it would appear, to close when encrusted with the residue of the powder, so that it must be completely washed out at every discharge. Thus we have learned by experience that the adjustments at the breech of a good rapid-fire gun must be left very loose, to the great scandal of good workmen at our factories."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMING OF HIGHER SPEEDS.

THE announcement in the daily papers of June 12 that the new Pennsylvania flyer had made some remarkable speed records in the run between New York and Chicago lends especial interest to some conclusions drawn, in an interesting paper read by Dr. Friedrich Schulz before the International Railway Congress, at Washington, from the Berlin-Zossen high-speed tests. The prevalent opinions or fears that these tests were made under conditions too perfect ever to be realized in commercial practise are not indorsed by this author, who is confident of the practicability of very high-speed operation of electric cars. He also believes that the present methods of track construction are satisfactory, and that slight modifications will enable our present cars to be operated at speeds of over 100 miles an hour safely, provided a clear way can be assured. Says *The Electrical Review* in an editorial note:

"The greatest danger seems to be in the failure of the signaling system, for, during foggy weather, the track signals were not visible soon enough to be effective. This trouble was somewhat overcome by an electrically operated signal carried on the car itself, which operated satisfactorily throughout the tests. But where speeds of from 100 to 120 miles an hour are sought, it would seem to be only proper to provide a duplicate signaling system to insure safe operation during bad weather. A high-speed road, to be successful, must be able to maintain its schedule at all times, and altho the passengers on the test car may have felt safe during the remarkable experimental runs, as they knew there was no other train on the track, greater precautions seem necessary for a road designed for actual service. A possible solution of the problem would be the cutting of high-speed roads into long blocks—for example, a block from New York to Philadelphia, a second from Philadelphia to Baltimore, a third from Baltimore to Washington, etc. The longest section here is but little over ninety miles, and, with an hourly service, each block would be clear before a train left. Of course, such a road would have to be elevated over other roads or have them carried over it. Grade crossings of any kind would not be permissible. . . . .

"There is no doubt that a safe high-speed road connecting the largest cities would get the greater part of the through passenger traffic, but whether we are quite ready for it is not so sure. The large railroads of this country are at the present time carrying out, or planning to carry out, some very remarkable and expensive work, and they will feel some hesitation toward undertaking what will be something of an experiment. On the other hand, if they delay too long they may find that the electric roads have forestalled them, and that their through traffic is being reduced as seriously as their short-haul traffic has been cut down by the suburban electric roads. We wonder if the railway presidents do not often wish that the electric motor had never been invented."

A Smoke-Cooling Pipe.—A tobacco pipe so constructed as to cool the smoke before it reaches the mouth and prevent it from impinging against the tongue has been devised by Mr. Charles Elkin and his son, of New York. The "burning" of the tongue by direct contact with the smoke is a reputed cause of cancer, wherefore the inventors have named their device an "anti-cancer" pipe. However this may be, certain other advantages are claimed for it, as may be seen from the following paragraphs quoted from *The Scientific American*, export edition. Says the writer, in substance:

In view of the enormous advantage of the pipe, its simplicity becomes the most striking feature. At the end of the stem is a chamber closed at the end and the under side, having outlets only on the top side, so that the impossibility of direct contact between the smoke and the tongue is at once obvious. Other improvements aim to overcome the disadvantages of the ordinary pipe outlined below.

The main difficulties presented by the old or ordinary construction of pipes, and which have distinctly received scientific solution by the invention of the Messrs. Elkin, may be summarized as, First: A continuous concentrated jet of hot nicotin-laden smoke striking one spot on the tongue setting up inflammation and swelling accompanied by the possibility of cancer or other malignant affection. Nature's effort to cool the spot is evidenced by abnormal generation of saliva. Second: Continuous flow of saliva into the stem resulting in an occasional mouthful of diluted nicotin. Third: It does not always draw 'free,' with the resultant 'pulling,' coughing, and spitting. Fourth: When partially out, the unpleasant taste of 'pulling up' and subsequent burning when the fire comes. If it is as impossible to remove the smoking habit from the race as it is to eliminate nicotin from tobacco and remain tobacco, it is clearly a great benefit to have a source of danger avoided, and at the same time make a gain in the direction of comfort and cleanliness.

THE MIGRATIONS OF BUTTERFLIES.

THE great flights of butterflies, which flutter by millions along some rivers in South America have been described by several travelers in the Amazon valley, but, according to a writer in the *Revue Scientifique*, no one has yet succeeded in accounting for

A FLIGHT OF BRAZILIAN BUTTERFLIES.

them satisfactorily. An account of some recent observations, abstracted from *The Bulletin* of the Para Museum, appears in the former periodical (May 20). Says the writer:

"The migrations of birds are well known, but those of butterflies do not appear to be so generally recognized. M. Goeldi, the director of the museum at Para, Brazil, gives some information about such migrations in the Amazon valley, which are positively huge. The author states that he was deeply impressed in 1870 by a migration of this kind, lasting nearly an hour, which he witnessed in Switzerland, near Lake Neuchâtel. This was composed of an enormous number of individuals of *Pieris brassica*. These pierides also made up the flight of butterflies in the Amazon valley.

"Such flights have been noted several times, especially by Bates, by Spruce (in 1849), and also in an old Brazilian chronicle in 1615. But some of the authors declare that the flights were southward and others that they were northward. M. Goeldi has reconciled these stories; he followed, on the Rio Capim, a flight of these myriads of butterflies, and showed that the direction varied with the period of the journey.

"The flights were composed exclusively of pierides, of which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

about 99 per cent. were *Catopsilia statira* and the rest almost entirely *Eurema albula*. Goeldi took instantaneous photographs of the butterflies, of which one is very interesting (see illustration), since it represents a passing irregularity in the disciplined order of their flight; in certain places columns are detached, make a detour, and rejoin the main body later, after describing a sort of circle.

"The excursionists who thus detach themselves temporarily, also do so to direct their course toward a leguminous tree of frequent occurrence on the banks of the Rio Capim. It is called in Brazil the arapary. . . . This tree at the time of the observed migrations (July–August) is in flower, and the blossoms, tho not visible to a great distance, give out an intense perfume. The flower has a nectary to which the insects resort to get the juice. It is always in the neighborhood of these trees that the butterflies make their detours. The trees are very characteristic of the river-banks of the Amazon basin, and must offer a highly prized food to the pierides of the region, which perhaps do the tree a service in aiding its pollinization. But what is the cause of these immense flights—of these enormous assemblages that move in masses along the rivers? M. Goeldi does not attempt to explain them. Spruce thought that the flights were mostly of males and on the other hand that the migratory instinct of the females, was to be explained by the necessity of seeking certain species of mimosas to lay their eggs thereon. But so far as we know, no one has advanced any satisfactory explanation of the reason why myriads of pierides should thus join in a common flight."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PROBLEM OF DYNAMITE TRANSPORTATION.

THE article, recently quoted in these columns, on the present need of a safe high explosive, has been since emphasized strikingly by the accident on the Pennsylvania railway near Harrisburg, caused by the detonation of a carload of dynamite following a collision. In view of this disaster, all sorts of regulations have been proposed by the daily press, on some of which *Engineering News* (May 25) quite sanely comments as follows:

"Before any change is made in existing laws or regulations or customs, we should be entirely certain that any change will not lead toward dangers greater than those which it aims to avoid.

"For example, various newspaper editors have proposed that the transportation of dynamite by rail should be prohibited altogether. But if this were done the result would be the establishment of hundreds of small dynamite factories all over the country, whose product would have to be distributed by wagon over country roads, passing through streets of towns, cities, and villages. As the manufacture of dynamite is many times as dangerous as the handling of the finished explosive, the net result of such a change would surely be a multitude of accidental explosions in all parts of the country and a total annual loss of life and property by far greater than that which now occurs.

"The same thing would be true in some degree of any general law or regulation so restricting the carriage of dynamite by rail as to make its transportation seriously difficult or expensive.

"There is no doubt at all that railway men generally would gladly be rid of the responsibility of transporting explosives, and that they are taking a broad and correct view of their duties to the public as common carriers in accepting it for transportation under proper regulations.

"It has been suggested that railways might transport dynamite only in special trains, to be run at times when the road is least busy with other trains and with especial care to keep the track clear. There may be merit in this proposal for trunk-line railroads, where the amount of such freight shipped would justify the use of a special train at intervals of a week or more; but how about the great mileage of branch lines? If dynamite may only be carried in special trains to the towns along these lines, then the inevitable effect would be to greatly increase the amount of dynamite held in storage everywhere; and this again would manifestly be contrary to public safety.

"The best general requirement that we can see for the safe transportation of high explosives is the requirement that all shipments shall be conspicuously labeled. Let every car in which more than so many pounds of dynamite is carried be placarded on both sides with a large colored label bearing the word 'explosive.' Such a label would be a useful warning to trainmen, yardmen, and all concerned, to be particularly careful in handling such cars. . . . .

"Doubtless the best solution to the whole question, and the one which in the course of years will eventually be brought about, will be the substitution of safety explosives in place of the explosives of the nitro-glycerin class, which have so long held the market. Many of these safety explosives have been invented and several are now in extensive commercial use. The tendency ought to be in the future toward their gradual substitution for the explosives of the nitro-glycerin class, just as these displaced nitro-glycerin itself in general use some thirty years ago."

SUBSTITUTES FOR TEA.

THAT the flowers and leaves of various plants and herbs will yield, on infusion, beverages of various degrees of medicinal value, is well known. Such "teas" formed part of the materia medica of our forefathers and are still widely used in many localities. Their use for other than medicinal purposes, however, is still local and occasional. It is the opinion of M. Jules Rudolph, who writes on the subject in *Cosmos*, that this is largely a matter of custom, and that tea-drinkers could get along very well with camomile or boneset if required to use either as a substitute for ordinary tea. He gives a list of a large variety of common herbs that he believes should serve the purposes of the tea-drinker as well as the Chinese plant. Writes M. Rudolph:

"This drink [tea] has now become a part of our customs, and its consumption is greater every year; it comes to us from the English and the Dutch, who were the first to make use of the Chinese beverage that Guy Patin called, in 1648, an 'impertinent innovation' and Joncquet, a French physician, named in 1657 'the divine herb.'

"Tea, or an infusion of it, is an aromatic drink, more or less astringent and stimulant. It aids the digestion and quickens the circulation by acting on the nervous system and the intellectual faculties.

"Now other plants have exactly the same qualities as the Chinese tea, but they have the great fault of being much cheaper. Every infusion of a plant that has the same properties as tea will have the same effects; thus the word 'tea' has come to signify, in a general way, 'digestive beverage,' and we shall see that several plants may replace the real tea. One of them has already won a considerable place as a digestive drink, so much so that instead of 'afternoon tea,' we may some day have our 'afternoon camomile.' Every one knows the camomile and its properties; it is tonic and stimulant and one soon becomes accustomed to its slightly bitter taste. It is a French flowering plant, *Anthemies nobilis*, and the variety most cultivated is that with double flowers, which is more active than the wild single-flowered type.

"What is called 'European tea' is furnished by the officinal veronica (*Veronica officinalis*), of very aromatic bitter taste, whose flowering heads are used, fresh or dried, in the proportion of 30 grams to a liter of water [about an ounce to a quart]. 'French tea' or 'Greek tea' is a plant of Southern France, the officinal sage (*Salvia officinalis*) of strong and agreeable aromatic odor, whose flowering heads and leaves have a pronounced taste, hot and a trifle piquant; its properties are tonic, stimulant, and cordial.

"The 'Mexican' or 'Jesuits'' tea is the product of the 'ambrosia' (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*) [a species of 'goosefoot' or 'pigweed'] an aromatic plant, a native of Mexico whose flowers and seeds have stimulant properties. 'Oswego' or 'Pennsylvania' tea comes from a horsemint (*Monarda didyma*), a beautiful plant of Mexican origin, often cultivated in gardens for its beautiful purple flowers. Its leaves yield an agreeable tea.

"The 'Canada' or 'mountain' tea, called also 'red tea' or 'Newfoundland tea' is the product of the common wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*) whose perfumed leaves are used for this purpose."

The author goes on to cite a considerable number of other shrubs whose leaves and flowers may be used to make a substitute for tea. Among these the only familiar ones are the Paraguay tea (*Ilex para gerayensis*) so largely used in South America, and the "false tea" (*Lantana pseudo-thea*) employed in Brazil. The others

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

make up a list of little more than botanical names. M. Rudolph then goes on to say:

"It may be seen that there is great choice of plants that may be used for tea; every country has found its own, so to speak, by looking among the weeds that spring up in its own fields. The digestive and stimulant qualities of these teas of course vary with the species, and it is proper to select those that possess them in the highest degree. We incline to believe that the Roman camomile holds first place, but it is easy to try a large number of other teas whose plants may be found in the gardens—for here we must not discuss tastes, and each plant has its own peculiar flavor.

"I must not end this little notice without speaking of an unknown tea, for which I have found the recipe in the *Revue Horticole* for 1874, and which is made from the tarragon (*Artemisia Dracunculus*).

"The common tarragon is a tonic and stimulant plant, a febrifuge and stomachic; its infusion has a penetrating odor and a very aromatic taste. The dried leaves are used in the proportion of 3 grams to 2 deciliters of water [about half an ounce to the quart] and a very agreeable drink is obtained, of a warm taste, whose action is favorable in cases of indigestion and weakness of the stomach. I have tried this personally and have found it a very pleasant tea to drink."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER: WHAT IT IS AND DOES.

A MYSTERIOUS black thing, looking something like a spider in a web of wire, may often be seen on the crossbar of a pole that supports an electric line. This is a box containing what is known as a transformer, whose function is to change the current in the transmission-wire into another, more suitable for use in a neighboring house or shop. Since the current that leaves the transformer is on an entirely separate circuit from the one that enters it, we should perhaps say that the device does not change one into the other, but rather enables the former to generate the latter. The matter is thus explained by a writer in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*, who says:

"The action of the transformer is really simple, tho it may not appear so at first sight. To begin with, the power-house generates an alternating electric current at high pressure, or, as it is called by electricians, at high voltage, and this current is produced in small quantity and is in a certain sense like the compressed air in the train-pipe of the Westinghouse brake. This small quantity high-pressure current requires a comparatively small copper wire to carry it, and the installation for such a current is economical of copper, and its maintenance charge reasonable. The economy of alternating current transmission does not depend on the voltage, but on the ampère capacity of the wire. That is why this kind of current is generated. It is best suited for transmission from the power-house to the shop.

"When it gets to the shop it happens that it is not the kind of current which the shop wants for consumption in its numerous glow-lamps and its small motors for running machines, and it is necessary to change this current into the kind that the shop can use economically. The shop wants low pressure, or low voltage, if you please, and greater quantity of current. Alternating current it must be, of course. The current for shop use has to be more like the air supplied to a blacksmith shop, which is of only a few ounces pressure, but there is plenty of air.

"We have, therefore, two kinds of current, each good in its place, and the action of the transformer is to change power-house current into shop-use current. The power-house current travels over a small wire, and when it enters the transformer it is still provided with a small wire to travel on, which is carefully insulated and wound round a soft iron core, in a great many separate turns, and a small wire leads it out of the transformer and back to the power-house after it has traversed the many fine wire coils. This soft iron core extends beyond this fine coil, and on this extension are wound a few turns of heavy copper wire and each end of the large copper wire goes to the shop. The fine wire from the power-house runs in and out of the transformer, and so does the heavy shop wire, and neither of them is in actual contact; both are insulated and wrapped round the soft iron core. These fine and coarse coils and the soft iron core form altogether the electric transformer.

"The action of the transformer, when the alternating power-house current flows, is briefly this: The high voltage current in the fine wire magnetizes the soft iron core, and the magnetic lines created by this current set up an induced current in the neighboring heavy wire. This induced current flows to the shop. The relative number of windings in each determine just what the transformer will do. If it was desired to transform a 2,000-volt current into a 100-volt current, the fine wire coil would require 20 windings to 1 of the heavy wire coil, and with the small loss due to the action of any man-made machine, in this case between 2 or 3 per cent., we can take out of the transformer very nearly all the energy we put into it."

Progress in Electrical Industries.—Looking back over the wonderful advance in methods of generating and applying electricity in the past two decades, *Electricity* predicts still more remarkable progress in the near future, and, in particular, prophesies that the electrical generator will reach unprecedented size before very long. It says:

"Twenty years or so ago the products of electrical enterprise were very crude and limited. It can be well remembered by some how a plumbing system was attached to the early jumbo dynamos. This was the only effective way of keeping them cool. . . . Scientific knowledge was so rare that even the mechanical crystallization of the things best known stood on the ragged edge of failure. Arc-lamps, incandescent-lamps, dynamos, and motors were purely experimental in character. Sparking at the brushes was considered a healthy sign, and the continuous tho uneven light of an arc-lamp a distinct victory. Retrospection shows how much things have changed since then. It points out the advance in the fields that mark the most intense displays of progress and energy. It shows how the incandescent-lamp has reached a high state of perfection, the arc lamp a degree of regulation that leaves no criticism, the motor an efficiency that has established it in the majority of commercial and industrial projects for all time, and the dynamo a position in the nation's development that makes its utilization indispensable. The last is but a sign of what is to come. Larger and larger each year the generator has grown, until now its size is becoming that of a behemoth. . . . The kilowatts capacity are being increased at so rapid a rate that little doubt now remains of what the future will yield. The electric light and power station of a decade hence will be equipped with the most modern of appliances. Not the least of these will be generators of a capacity that will overshadow those now in use. Valid objections to great size in this case can not exist. Great generators offer every advantage in the consideration of large power enterprises. For this reason the shops have tasks before them that will alter the architectural and electrical conceptions of our engineers as few things in this last period of our progress."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IN relation to the article in THE LITERARY DIGEST of April 20, 1905, on "The Mechanism of Bloom," Russell J. Hall, of Craftonville, Cal., writes to us as follows: "A part of the theory so ably set forth is seemingly contradicted by the orange bloom this year. It has been the wettest season for years in Southern California, and the flow of nectar has been excessive, so that it dropped from the flowers, sprinkling the foliage and liberally spraying whoever or whatever came in contact with the trees. It would be interesting to have the authority quoted explain this away, for in other ways his theory seems to accord well with the facts; except, perhaps, in that part of it which relates to excess of sugar causing the unmatured fruit to drop. This season's crop will tend to prove or disprove this part of the theory."

"AN English engineer, M. Jacquet," says *Cosmos*, "gives some interesting details regarding a violent explosion of rocks that took place on December 15, 1904, in the new Hillgrove mine, in New South Wales, Australia. The area involved in the explosion extended over about 100 meters [328 feet] in length and 30 metres [98 feet] in height, and the shock was felt to a distance of 2 to 3 kilometres [1¼ to 2 miles]. These explosions, which frequently occur in this mine, are a source of disquietude and anxiety to the miners; it is probable, also, that their violence is increasing with the depth to which the mine penetrates. Such explosions, which may be called spontaneous, have been reported from many parts of the world. *Nature* recalls that in the lead mines of Derbyshire, for example, Straham has described masses of ore that explode as soon as disturbed by the pick. Numerous explanations have been given of these phenomena; they have been attributed to molecular tension, to gas imprisoned in the rock, and to compression of schists by granite. At Hillgrove, it is thought that the walls of the galleries are in a state of tension or instable equilibrium, which is disturbed by the least accident."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CONDITION OF JUDAISM IN NEW YORK.

A FEW weeks ago *The Sun*, in its editorial comment on some recent religious statistics for New York City, intimated that there is a drift of Jews toward rationalism. *The Sun* admitted its inability to estimate, with any approach to accuracy, how large a percentage of the three-quarters of a million Jews residing in New York City are strictly religious believers. Dr. Isidor Singer, of the "Jewish Encyclopedia," responds with an array of corroborative detail which would seem to indicate, as far as New York City is concerned, a striking decline in the religious observances of Judaism. We here quote portions of Dr. Singer's letter:

"On May 1 Dr. Walter Laidlaw presented to the Sisterhood of the Shearith Israel Congregation startling facts showing the irreligiousness of the greatest Jewish community of the world, three-fourths of whose members are recent arrivals from Eastern Europe, which is generally considered as the main bulwark of Hebrew orthodoxy.

"Dr. Laidlaw found that in the fifteenth assembly district 63 per cent. of Jewish families are without synagogue connection; in the twenty-first he found that of 1,018 Jewish families 78 per cent. reported themselves not to possess a pew in any synagogue; of the remainder 13 per cent. claimed affiliation with downtown synagogues, thus representing the well-to-do Russian and Roumanian families who, while moving into more fashionable quarters continue, for various reasons, to pay for their pews in their former modest houses of prayer in East Broadway, in Norfolk and Hester Streets. Among the 1,748 Jewish families in the fourteenth assembly district in 1899 over 93 per cent. were without regular synagogue connection and there was not one synagogue in the district. In the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn over 76 per cent. of the Jewish families were churchless. This percentage rises to over 80 per cent. in the twenty-second and to 90 per cent. in the eleventh and thirteenth assembly districts of Manhattan.

"Thus, if we except the so-called Ghetto proper, where the population is clustered around nearly 300 synagogues and private prayer-halls, over 81 per cent. of the Jews of New York can, as far as their synagogue connections are concerned, bravely compete with the overwhelming 'churchless-majority' of the Protestants and the large number of Roman Catholics inattentive to the observation of their religion.

"As to the Ghetto itself, the very center of the foreign-born Jewish population (Tenth Street to Chatham Square, from the Bowery to the East River), its utter irreligiousness passes belief. To grasp the full meaning of this statement, which may seem strange to some, the reader must not forget that Judaism is no dogmatic religion in the theological sense of the word, but rather a complex of religious laws, customs, and traditions. . . . . .

"The Sabbath, one of the main institutions of the synagogue, is boldly thrown to the winds by at least four-fifths of the 350,000 Jews living in that section of our city where the natives of Warsaw, Wilna, and Odessa keep their stores open on the day of rest, as if they never had heard of a Decalogue, of the Talmudical treatise Shabbat, where a minute description of the legal injunctions relative to the Fourth Commandment is given, the hallowed traditions of the Jewish past and of their own youth. Every Saturday morning tens of thousands of Jewish workingmen and working-girls leave in streams the streets of the Ghetto, while the elder people prepare for the synagogue. Evidently the struggle between the old and new faith, in Grand Street and East Broadway, has been decided in favor of the more liberal dispensation.

"Another pillar of Jewish orthodoxy, the strict observance of the dietary laws, is also crumbling away among the children and grandchildren of the various uptown and downtown Jewish colonies. The most fashionable Jewish restaurants, those kept by Jews and almost exclusively patronized by Jews, have long ago thrown away the last religious fig-leaf, I mean the kosher sign. If I were permitted to make a suggestion to Dr. Laidlaw, since the great and rich Jewish community of New York has not yet plucked up courage to establish a Jewish statistical bureau of its own, I would ask him to give us some data about the synagogue attendance on Saturdays and holidays, and the consumption of the so-called kosher meat among the 1,500,000 Jews of the United States; for these figures would constitute the surest religious barometer of American Judaism.

"Not less characteristic of the gradual dissolution of old-time Judaism is the absolute indifference of the Jewish masses, from the multi-millionaire to the pedler, with regard to the study of the law and the cultivation of Jewish literature, held by the rabbis of old to be of greater importance for the maintenance of Israel than even the most scrupulous observance of religious customs and traditions."

Dr. Singer does not undertake to predict the final outcome of this tendency which he emphasizes. Mr. Adolph Oppenheimer, also in a letter to *The Sun*, writes in part as follows:

"The gist of argument over Judaism's future is the fact that when and where persecuted, oppressed, and restricted because of being Jews, they lived up to the full tenor of their faith; yet with persecution relaxed or absent, fuller or complete liberties and civil rights granted, they no longer live the strenuous Jewish life. History repeats itself; the Pilgrim Fathers were certainly more devout Christians than their present Back Bay descendants.

"An analysis of Judaism will, as Dr. Singer says, show it to be 'a complex of religious laws, customs, and traditions.' Is it not forever looking backward? Is not living a life of past times difficult and almost impossible, because of totally changed sphere and conditions?

"Does it not seem wise for the divided branches of Judaism, instead of continuing their present and apparently endless wrangle, to convene for the purpose of radically analyzing the faith, eliminating the observance of obsolete ancient.or national customs and traditions as part of the religion, yet carefully preserving the simple and grand old laws which constitute the rock foundation of Judaism, and which are the similar bases of Christianity? Let us look forward, not backward."

A writer in *The American Hebrew*, signing himself Hieronymous, remarks:

"Judaism, alas! lies enshrined in a beautiful *Mittah*, covered with costly flowers; left of it stands the long and imposing, bare-headed row of Reform-Abelim, at its right, with sincere sorrow in their hearts, the *Shurah* of orthodoxy's mourners. And this sad spectacle is only relieved by the pious and active communal worker, wending his way through the dry grass and tombstones of the field of the eternal shadows, swinging his charity-box and chanting his monotonous: *Zedokoh Tazil mi-Moves*.

"But we need not despair, altho it were useless to console ourselves with trite phrases and honeyed rhetoric. All American Judaism needs is *one* great new idea and *one* great courageous leader. Leo N. Levi is dead. Herzl has gone. Have the 800,000 Russian Jews living in the United States vitality enough to produce from their midst a man who is able and willing to inaugurate the second great epoch of our history in this country, the first being marked by the 250th anniversary of the arrival in New Amsterdam of a handful of Brazilian Sefardim?"

EGOISM AS A BASIS FOR CHRISTIAN ETHICS.

DOES there not appear to be a quarrel between some phases of the system of ethics which modern Christian peoples profess to accept as a revelation from the Deity, and the spirit of imperialism? asks Mr. Albert R. Carman, in his recently published book on "The Ethics of Imperialism." The paradox which he points out is that nearly every nation of the present day which has embarked upon a campaign of imperialistic aggression is adhering with the same unanimity of devotion to the ideals of Christian ethics, while all the time "the teachings of Christian ethics—as we hear and accept them in the calm of peace—are diametrically opposed at nearly every point touching foreign peoples to the practical code of imperialism." He says:

"Christian ethics—by which I mean the modern ethics of Christian peoples—ignores national boundaries and knows no difference of race. Its only recognition of an enemy is an instruction to love him. Its working principle is 'the brotherhood of man,' as a necessary corollary to 'the fatherhood of God.' . . . It teaches the equality of men and the doing 'unto others as ye would they

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

should do unto you,' the extension of equal rights to all people. It refuses to see inferiority of rights in color, race, or feebleness. Its message is, 'One Father and one family.'

"The imperialistic spirit, on the other hand, makes much of national boundaries and differences of race. Its recognition of an enemy is to prepare for war with him. Its working principle is the division of man into hostile nations; and it always has the hated people of some modern 'Samaria' to present to the 'elect' of its own household as types of the public enemy. It teaches the essential inequality of men, the duty of recognizing that inequality, the duty of doing unto some others precisely what you hope they will not be able to do unto you, the refusal of equal rights to some people. It sees inferiority of rights in color, race, and feebleness—especially in the latter. Its message is—'One Father, and He is on our side.'"

MR. ALBERT R. CARMAN.
He claims that only in egoism can be found an ethical principle that will justify at once the sacrifices of the worker in the slum and the sacrifices of the soldier on the battle-ground.

To admit the hopeless inconsistency in the position of the Christian imperialist, the author proceeds, is to "arraign the sanity and good faith of practically all European peoples." He proceeds therefore to examine the grounds which underlie the two systems of conviction, laying stress upon what we may call "the instincts of humanity." Our instincts, he says, "are the accumulated teaching of generations of experience; and the very fact that the races that possess them have survived is *prima facie* evidence that their tendency is toward survival. Two of the strongest of these are "the instinct of patriotism, which leads a man to fight for his country, and the instinct of brotherhood, which leads him to help a brother man," and the latter, he says, may be seen to become suspended precisely at the point where national danger begins. He continues:

"The fact which most outstands from the operations of this law is that altruism—that is, the caring first for the interests of others—is under some circumstances suspended, and suspended with the approval of our moral judgment. Altruism, under certain conditions, becomes treason. Now we have been accustomed to think of altruism as the basic principle of our Christian ethics; and to imagine that, without it, all that is best in our moral code would disappear. Still here we find it in direct collision with the equally valued moral principle of patriotism; and one of them must certainly make way for the other. War has never been defined as concrete altruism. Yet the universal judgment of mankind shows in practise that when the choice comes between the two, it decides for imperialistic patriotism and against altruism, and so decides with that inner sense of moral uplift which approves its action as right."

At this point, the author argues, Christian ethics, if made to rest upon altruism, suffers a real collapse. "It is not merely that the teaching of Christian ethics will be ignored. It is far more serious than that. It is, in a word, that we must prepare for the declaration, on the authority of the universal human conscience, that at this point Christian ethics becomes immoral." To avoid such a pass, some ground must be sought upon which brotherly love may be harmonized with patriotism, and the only principle left for choice, the author declares, is egoism. He admits the alternative is not agreeable to many minds, but declares that the case is desperate, and sees some novelty "at least in the widespread desire of earnest patriots and earnest believers in Christian ethics to save their moral sanity by finding an ethical principle which will justify at once the sacrifices of the worker in the slum and the sacrifices of the soldier on the battle-ground." In answering the question as to whether egoism will really save the system of ethics which we call Christian the author says:

"Egoism is the principle of seeking first one's own life and happiness. Civilization is but the fuller enlightenment and better equipment of egoism. The more civilized a people, the more effective is its egoism. From this it follows that nations relatively low in the scale of civilization have a relatively inefficient and undeveloped egoism; just as peoples who had advanced no further than family loyalty would stand no chance against other peoples who had seen the wider wisdom of tribal loyalty. But the principle in each case is exactly the same. And the farther you push the principle—the more you develop it and apply it with intelligence—the better are the results. It is only limited egoism which defeats its own purpose; and this only occurs when it comes into competition with a more developed form of egoism. . . . . .

"Egoism does not at any point overthrow modern ethics; it merely provides a new foundation for the system. When teachers of ethics, misled by the delusion that the foundation of their system was altruism, have made false applications of their principles, egoism prunes them away. The striking instance of this—in which altruism maladroitly brings brotherhood and patriotism into conflict—may serve as an illustration; but unhappily the mischief does not confine itself to striking examples. The miasma of altruism permeates ethical teaching with regard to all the details of every-day life; and the result is that the kingly rights of the individual, the supreme ethical value of liberty, the fundamental truth that the State has no mystic rights over the individual which have not been delegated to it by individuals, the doctrine that one man must not interfere with another except in legitimate self-defense, and all such maxims of free and untrammeled individual development, are obscured by this sentimental haze in which much of our later moral agitation is hopelessly befogged. Many of us have lost faith in liberty and—to paraphrase a great saying—think that the cure of misshapen evils which flow from restricted liberty, is—more restriction. A clear conception of egoism, as the true ethical basis, would dispel the fog; and show that to-day, as in all the past, a nation will always rise in power as it recognizes the right of the individual to greater and greater liberty."

SCHILLER'S RELIGION.

THE recent widespread commemoration, in Germany and in America, of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Friedrich Schiller, has focussed much attention upon this German poet. Unnumbered articles have appeared, dealing with almost every phase of his life, his art, and his ideals. The latest contribution is an examination of Schiller's religion, by Mr. W. H. Carruth, who writes in *The Open Court* (Chicago), for June. The subject has the greater interest from the fact that Schiller is alleged to have influenced, more than any other poet, the ideals of the German people.

"From the standpoint of the enlightened thought of the twentieth century," says Mr. Carruth, "Schiller was without question a deeply religious man, and all of his writings no less than his life bear testimony to the fact." Nevertheless, it appears, critics in the past have found room to differ on this subject. By some he has been classed "with the more respectable rationalists," while others have claimed him as "inherently a good Christian." Mr. Carruth draws his inferences as to Schiller's religious convictions from three sources, namely: (1) The declarations of his contemporaries; (2) his own writings; (3) his life. The first source, apparently, yields no evidence of a very definite nature. "Truth and love were the religion of his heart," records Karoline von Wolzogen, "its results the striving after the purest things of earth and after the infinite and eternal." Equally vague is Goethe's testi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mony that "this Christ-spirit was innate in Schiller. He touched nothing common without ennobling it."

From the second source, however, Mr. Carruth draws more specific evidence. We read:

"In the letters to the Duke of Augustenburg on esthetic education it seems at times as tho Schiller dreamed that the cult of beauty was to displace religion. But it seems to me that he aims rather at ennobling religion by the cult of beauty than at substituting the one for the other. 'Just as the madman in lucid intervals subjects himself voluntarily to bonds—so we are under obligation when free from the assaults of passion to bind ourselves by religion and esthetic culture. . . . I have deliberately put religion and taste into the same class here, because both have the merit of serving as a substitute for true virtue. . . . Religion is to the sensual man (the man governed by his senses) what taste is to the refined man—taste is for every-day life, religion is for extreme needs. We must cling to one of these two supports, if not better to both, so long as we are not gods.' Very much the same thing is said in a letter to Goethe about 'Wilhelm Meister,' 1796."

From the essay "Vom Erhabenen" Mr. Carruth cites: "The divinity, then, represented as a power which is, indeed, able to cancel our existence, but which, while this existence is ours, can exercise no control over the processes of our reason, is dynamically sublime—and only that religion which gives us such a conception of the divinity bears the stamp of sublimity." And from the "Theosophie des Julius" he quotes as follows:

"All the perfections of the universe are united in God. God and nature are two quantities which are precisely equal. . . . Nature is an infinitely subdivided God. As in a prism a beam of white light is split up into seven darker beams, so the divine Ego has split himself up into numberless feeling substances. And as seven darker rays may combine again into one clear beam, so from the reunion of all these substances a divine being would emerge. . . . The attraction of the elements brought about the physical form of nature. The attraction of spirits . . . would needs finally put an end to that separation, or bring forth God. Such an attraction is love. . . . So love is the ladder by which we mount to likeness with God."

In a letter from Schiller to Goethe Mr. Carruth finds the following comments upon the Christian religion:

"'It seems to me that too little has yet been said about the peculiar character of the Christian religion and of Christian religious fervor; . . . that it has not yet been fully expressed what this religion may be to a sensitive soul, or rather what a sensitive soul can make of it.' And later in the same letter: 'I find in the Christian religion the potentiality of all that is noblest and best; and the various manifestations of it in life seem to me to be so repellant and foolish merely because they are a blundering exposition of this highest. If we look for the distinguishing characteristic of Christianity, the one that distinguishes it from all other monotheistic religions, we find that it lies precisely in the suspension of the law, or of the Kantian imperative, in the place of which Christianity wishes to see established a voluntary and loving consent. It is, therefore, in its pure form a manifestation of beautiful morality, or of the incarnation of the holy, and in this sense the only esthetic religion.'"

Yet curiously enough, as the writer points out, Schiller wrote almost no poems inspired by any distinctively Christian sentiment. The results of his examination of Schiller's letters, essays, and other writings are summarized by Mr. Carruth as follows:

"Schiller rejected practically the whole theological system of the church as he understood it, and, very explicitly:

"All impeachments of the law-full-ness of the universe, including special revelation, the inspiration and peculiar authority of the Bible, the exceptional divinity of Jesus, his miraculous origin and deeds, and especial providences.

"He distrusted religious organizations of all kinds, fearing their tendency to fetter the human spirit, whereas he found the very life of the spirit to consist in the liberty to discover and assimilate the will of God. Hence he avoided and to some extent antagonized the hierarchy, the clergy, public worship, and all rites and ceremonies.

"And from these sources, supported by the evidence of his poems and dramas, we find that his religious sentiment, far from being simply negative, was deep and reverent and sincere. The one simple couplet, 'Mein Glaube,' shows why he stood apart from the religious organizations of his day. And while the poet's reverent spirit shunned the formulation of a credo, . . . his writings afford ample basis for declaring that he held the following beliefs in a more or less positive way:

"He believed steadfastly, with no more hesitation and intermission than many a patriarch and saint, in one all-good, all-wise, all-knowing, loving power, immanent in the universe, and especially in man.

"He believed in virtue supremely and trusted the inner voice, its monitor, holding virtue to be the harmonious adaptation of the individual's will to the will of God as revealed in the laws and history of the universe and in the heart of man.

"He believed with a strong faith in immortality, wavering sometimes as to the persistence of the individual consciousness, and rejecting all attempts to locate and condition the future state.

"He believed in the brotherhood of man, and trusted man as the image of God on earth.

"He recognized the greatness of Jesus of Nazareth and revered his ethics and his life.

"He recognized the immense service to mankind of the Christian religion.

"He was intensely reverent toward all that was good and beautiful, and worshiped sincerely in his own way, which was, indeed, not the way of the church."

Religion, says Mr. Carruth, was for Schiller "the longing and the striving for harmony with the spirit and tendency of the universe"; and "this essence of all religion he embraced with a fervor and a deep reverence not exceeded by the most pronounced devotees of any sect.

THE ENGLISH MANIFESTO ON BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

ONE hundred and one clergymen of the Church of England have recently signed and distributed a statement which they sent to all "brother clergymen of the Anglican communion," and in which they advocate the right of the new school of Higher Biblical Criticism to claim the attention and study of the English Church. This manifesto is looked upon by High Churchmen as a determined attack on the faith of the church, especially on the subject of the Virgin birth and the resurrection of Christ.

The signatories to the manifesto desire to record: (1) Their sense of the "grave and manifold religious issues involved in the present critical discussions," and of the urgent need for English churchmen to "contribute to a solution of these problems." (2) Their desire that the clergy, as Christian teachers, may now receive "authoritative encouragement to face the critical problems of the New Testament with entire candor, reverence for God and His truth, and loyalty to the Church of Christ." (3) Their fear lest the door of ordination should be closed "to men who patiently and reverently apply historical methods to the Gospel records," and so an increasing number of such men should be lost to the Christian ministry. (4) Their conviction that it is not without grave responsibility and peril that any of us "should build the faith of souls primarily upon details of New Testament narrative," the historical validity of which "must ultimately be determined in the court of trained research." (5) Their confidence that the faith of the church in the years to come will stand "upon the spiritual foundations to which Christian experience and the creed of the church alike bear testimony."

A great deal of correspondence has been the result of this manifesto, which was inculcated among many thousands of people. As *The Saturday Review* (London) says, the clergy of the Church of England have "the manifesto habit."

"The clergy of the English Church have a persistent faith in the efficacy of a manifesto. As far back as memory runs, each school of thought in turn has issued its protest and gathered its signatures

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by the hundred or the thousand, and each has had to confess, when the excitement was over, that the result fell short of its expectations. But the succession continues, and in a church whose national position forbids corporate action in matters of controversy, the manifesto must remain. Convocation is powerless, as the small attendance of the representative members of the two Lower Houses shows; if it were an effective force they would not leave its debates to the official clergy. Even the bishops, when, as in the Colenso case, they are practically unanimous, can not bind their own order, much less the society over which they collectively preside. They can only state the sense in which, at the moment and by those who are justly accepted as the guides of thought, the authoritative documents of the church are being interpreted. Such powerlessness is a heavy price to pay, but it is willingly paid for the privilege of representing the nation in its religious aspect."

But *The Saturday Review* is really like Gallio, and cares for none of these things, excepting as they disturb the peace of his Most Gracious Majesty's realm of England.

The Guardian (London) which represents the old High Church school in its adherence to king, church, and the universities, and is much read by the landed gentry, says in a leading article of some gravity, that the manifesto has raised, in a very direct form, this highly important question, namely—

"How far is it wise or honest to speak out all that is in one's mind about the difficulties and hopes which are being raised by modern criticism? We may say at once that we are strongly of opinion that it is often distinctly unwise to take this course. Honor does not require it, and sometimes involves the speaker in unfortunate statements, which may bear a wider interpretation than was intended. But first let us express our sympathy with what seems to be the general wish of the signatories of this declaration. We, too, earnestly desire that no ignorance or prejudice may be allowed to hinder the clergy from facing 'the critical problems of the New Testament with entire candor, reverence for God and His truth, and loyalty to the Church of Christ.'

In many ways the discussion of the manifesto has been exceedingly barren in the obtaining of practical results. Canon Knox Little, a preacher of reputation, writes to *The Church Times* (London) in favor of tradition, authority, and the disregard of critical decisions. He says:

"The Universal Church is the witness and keeper of God's Word and God's revelation. 'Follow back,' as you think of her, says Dean Church, 'the lines along which the development of society, and the unfolding of human character, have traveled, and we find them meet in that same point to which all prophecy converged; they find their way backward, through the revolution of time, to the inn and the manger, to the little child for whom the shepherds praised and glorified God, and in whom the sages and ministers of a religion of Eastern heathendom found the object of their search, and felt that they had come on no fool's errand, when they saw Him and were glad.' It would seem to me, sir, impossible for the English clergy to accept the provisional faith suggested —doubtless with the highest motives—by the signatories of the appeal, because they are pledged to a belief in 'The Holy Catholic Church'—the witness and keeper of divine revelation."

The whole of the English press, as a general thing, seems by its tone to imply that the manifesto, with its "private and confidential" inscription, was unnecessary, and to some extent puerile, as no one or nothing in the world, not even an ordination vow, was hindering these gentlemen from studying scriptural criticism and preaching the truth to their heart's content. *The Speaker* (London), dealing with the subject with a certain air of indifference, and making only indirect reference to the action of the one hundred and one signatories, remarks:

"A religion which, like Christianity, finds its objects of faith revealed to it through certain historical happenings must be willing to submit the record of those happenings to free critical research. The only conditions which it has a right to demand are competence and honesty on the part of the critics, and a sufficient length of time for results to emerge from the sustained clash of opinion with a certainty which only ignorance or the perversity of wilful prejudice can challenge. That these conditions of criticism are being fulfilled day by day is now very generally admitted by even the most orthodox Christian scholars. There is probably no department of intellectual effort into which more sincere, serious, and morally disciplined work has been put during the last two or three generations than that of Biblical criticism. That there should be extravagances of conjecture and even absurdities of method in the course of a long process extending over a century and worked out by minds of all varieties of character and competence was inevitable. That there have been such excesses is certain. But even these extravagances and absurdities, and they have been but occasional in the main sum of effort, have had their value in eliciting and determining such truth as has been reached. It is the living process that corrects its own excesses. If it had been possible artificially to limit the scope, or even the method, of criticism, truth itself would have suffered."

A Protest Against Church Union.—The implication, contained in a dispatch quoted in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church separated from the northern branch of Presbyterianism during the Civil War and because of differences over negro slavery, has brought letters of protest from a number of correspondents. These letters reveal incidentally within the Cumberland Church an apparently strong element of antagonism to the idea of a Presbyterian merger. The pro-union party in that church, we are told, consists of "a small majority of its preachers, and a very small minority of its elders and laymen." The Rev. Lynn F. Ross, of Warsaw, Mo., informs us that "the Cumberland Church was formed in 1808, and the issue was on the ordination of uneducated men to the office of the ministry; while the church formed in 1861 is popularly known as the 'Southern Church,' its official title being 'Presbyterian Church in the United States.'" Mr. S. R. Chadwick, writing from Gilmer, Tex., contributes further information, together with some apparent intensity of feeling on the subject, thus:

"Now, the gross and unjust historic error is, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church never belonged to the Presbyterian Church in or of the United States of America, therefore did not and could not have separated from it on account of differences on negro slavery in the time of the late Civil War, or for any other cause. . . . It never had any organic connection with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, or any conventional or federated alliance with it or any other church. It is a distinct and separate legal church—and the only American Presbyterian Church. It knows no North, no South, no nationality. It is one and undivided everywhere. It did not split in the time of the late Civil War as the other churches did. But, alas! in this time of unrest a small majority of its preachers, and a very small *minority* of its elders and laymen, are trying to merge it into the Northern Presbyterian Church, and thus extinguish its existence—to crucify and bury it face downward beyond the hope of a resurrection. But nearly half the ministers and more than two-thirds of the elders and members are determined not to be driven into another sheepfold."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Jews celebrate this year the 250th anniversary of their settlement in the United States.

A BAPTIST World Congress is announced, to be held in London, England, from July 11 to July 18.

AN evangelistic movement is reported from Christiania, Norway, which, according to the *Congregationalist*, is worthy to be compared with the great Welsh revival. It is led by the young evangelist, Albert Lunde, who has been working until recently among the Norse and Danish people in various parts of America. *The Christian World and Evangelist* states that "remarkable results are reported from the conversion of thieves, murderers, and fallen women, as well as from the law-abiding and respectable."

IN Paris, on May 27, was celebrated the International Jubilee of the Young Men's Christian Association. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of the first World's Conference of the organization. The event is one of unusual interest to Christian workers of all denominations throughout the world. Prince Bernadotte, son of the King of Sweden and Norway, and one of the vice-presidents of the Congress, delivered an address in sympathy with the efforts of the Association "That organization," he said, "has now 7,061 branches, and a total membership of 668,000 persons" Sir George Williams, the founder of the Y. M. C. A., attended the celebrations.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT.

RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

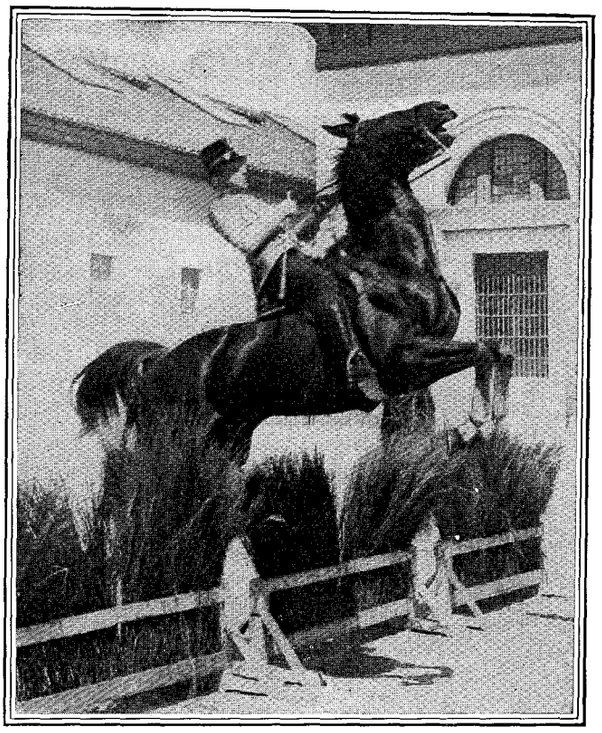
RUSSIA'S dawning recognition of the hopelessness of her position is regarded by her neighbors as being in itself a hopeful sign. The Government can now turn its attention to the betterment of internal conditions, says one journal; the ruinous burden of war will no longer rack the people, says another; and a third remarks that Russia's defeat relieves her of the responsibility of guarding Europe against the yellow peril, a task that will now be assumed by the other Powers. The rise in Russian bonds is taken to mean that the bankers see more hope for Russia in her hour of recognized defeat than they did when she was assuming the more heroic and romantic attitude of defying fate.

La République Française (Paris) declares that the time is come for Russia to give up the struggle. It says:

"If she will listen at last to the dictates of reason, we hope and believe that she will not pay too dearly for her prudence. To confess her helplessness is implicitly to appeal to European solidarity, a sentiment which will be intensified in proportion as the pretensions of the yellow race grow greater. When the last gun has been fired in this war, the Eastern Asiatic question will cease to be exclusively for Russians and Japanese to solve."

The *Temps* (Paris) puts on the best face it can for the allies of France, and speaks even hopefully of Russia's future, drawing an augury from the condition of Spain. Says this semi-official organ:

"It could not have been anticipated that melancholy thoughts would darken the first hours of a day in which the French Government is to welcome to the capital its august visitor, his Majesty Alfonso XIII., King of Spain. History and politics yield some strange lessons in their unexpected coincidences. Spain, like Russia, has entertained boundless ambitions and undertaken enterprises disproportionate to her strength. The very conception of such schemes witnesses to the greatness of a people, altho it may transcend the limitations of human powers to realize them. The western seas have also seen an Armada engulfed in their waves. Yet Spain is still living, still glorious in history, full of new vitality, grown young again with her young king. The terrible trials that Russia has undergone shall not exhaust the springs of power which still abide in the Russian people, a people whose history has been so short, and who have the whole future before them."



ALFONSO XIII, KING OF SPAIN.

Who narrowly escaped assassination in Paris on May 31. The rapid recovery of his kingdom from naval defeat is taken as a promising augury for Russia.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in a leading article, also speaks hopefully of the future of Russia, quoting the resolute words of Gortschakoff: "Russia is not sulking, she is bracing for new efforts." To quote this German editorial writer:

"In considering the collapse of Russia's war power both on land and sea in the Far East, we feel safe in predicting that the future policy of Russia will be one of concentration, not of expansion. Such was her program after her disasters in the Crimean War. The present defeat of Russia must have a great effect upon her domestic policy, and result in weakening both the autocracy and the bureaucracy under which she has been staggering. In this connection the Japanese successes in the Straits of Korea will naturally have an encouraging effect on the liberal movement in Russia, especially if peace be established between the two nations, a contingency, however, which will depend much more upon the attitude taken by Japanese statesmen than by anything that Russia can do."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FATE OF NORWAY.

THE Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), has been making an attempt to restore union to the realm of Oscar II. He proposed that negotiations should be taken up once more on the subject of the consular service; and the Swedish Parliament was not averse to the idea, which, however, was, with equal unanimity, says the above authority, declined by the Norwegians. The question of the consulate has been one of some standing. Says the *Indépendance:*

"More than fourteen years ago a committee, nominated by the Minister of the Interior, presented a report to the Government in which they stated that the interests, maritime and commercial, of Norway imperatively demanded that, (1) Norway have full control of her consulates; (2) the most important of these consulates be always entrusted to Norwegian incumbents.

"Since then, the carrying out of this resolution has been left an open question. It should be borne in mind that the community of consulates is not included in the Treaty of Union between Norway and Sweden, either of which therefore had the right to repudiate it. No less indubitable is it that Norway has the constitutional right of establishing and filling what consulates she chooses. It is in this spirit and in accordance with her Government that Norway votes—but the King, as soon as he finds Sweden on the other side always quashes Norwegian measures."

After vetoing the consular measure King Oscar was freely criticized by the Norwegians and, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), sent to them a very kingly and spirited message in which he says:

"In consequence of the language used by the Norwegian Government and the words spoken by it at the session of the Council of State, because of my refusal to ratify the consulate law, I must inform you that I repudiate most energetically these demonstrations directed against me and against my acts, and I maintain and asseverate all that I have said before the Council of State with regard to my constitutional rights, and I beg that the Minister of State will communicate this message to the public as soon as possible."

A Norwegian newspaper of considerable importance, the *Stockholms Tidning*, advocates a dynastic, not political union, *i.e.*, the appointment of a common sovereign, with complete separation of the two countries in every other respect. It says:

"A personal union ought to give satisfaction to all parties concerned. It would satisfy the dynasty, which would retain its outward position, and avoid a sorrowful page in its history. It ought to satisfy Norway, whose one aim has been to get the present compact recognized as only a dynastic one. It should satisfy Sweden, as it offers in the midst of a crisis from which there seems to be no peaceful issue a practical solution, obviating the fearful

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

responsibility of resorting to a measure which would sever the two countries for ever from each other, driving them into different spheres of attraction. It is true that in such a personal union we should retain our obligation in regard to defense without the corresponding guarantees of a common foreign policy, but that is a risk which we must take. Our position as the greater of the two countries obliges us to be foremost in the defense of the peninsula."

The Spectator (London) seems to speak of the disruption between two fine and generous nations as little more than a storm in a teapot; but it thinks that Norway is likely to set up an independent monarch. *The Spectator* says:

"The Norwegians, if they elect a king, will soon find that his prerogatives are inconvenient; while the Prince who accepts such a throne will soon discover that he has gained little except a step in rank which entails the obligation of being much advised. The fate of Europe was not much affected by the separation of Holland from Belgium, nor will it be if Norway and Sweden are no longer united. We shall regret the division if it comes, as apparently it will, because we regard it as a needless waste of political energy, and a reduction of the reservoir of political ability in two ancient States; but we do not fear that its effect upon international politics will be great, or that the more westerly kingdom will assume toward its ancient ally the attitude which, till the thrones were joined, Scotland consistently maintained toward her southern neighbor. The two peoples will not dislike each other more than they do already, and the mutual dislike of peoples is only occasionally of political importance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ARABIAN REBELLION.

THE Turkish question, which has always been the source of trouble to the subjects of the Porte, of perplexity to European statesmen and of scandal to an age of boasted civilization, may possibly find a solution from an unexpected quarter. The threats against Turkish oppression and persecution have generally come from Christian Europe, but now there seems some probability that rebellion and insurrection among the Mussulmans themselves will end in crippling and dismembering the Turkish Empire. Arabia at least may be lost to the Sultan; for Arabia, the cradle of Mohammedanism, has risen in insurrection against Turkey. Says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"The long list of Turkish revolts in the countries bordering the east shores of the Red Sea is to be increased by another more remarkable and serious rebellion, which promises to be of permanent consequence. Despatches from Constantinople, which perhaps must be taken with a grain of salt, inform us that the nominally Turkish province of Yemen has risen in arms with the battle-cry, 'Arabia for the Arabians.' The son of the energetic and successful soldier Iman Hamid Effin, who is known as Mohammed Jahia, has captured Sana, the capital city of Yemen, put to rout the Turkish army, and killed its commander. There are said to be 50,000 armed followers of this genuine and only authentic successor of Mohammed."

The Times (London) attaches great importance to this revolt. Says that paper:

"The revolt of Southern Arabia against the Sultan may prove to be an event of much more than local importance. The eastern shores of the Red Sea are so little frequented by Europeans that it is only on rare occasions that any news from the vast tracts of country which were known to the Romans as Arabia Felix reaches the outside world. Running from north to south, the three divisions of territory known as the Hejaz, the Azir, and the Yemen are nominally provinces of the Turkish Empire, tho Turkish rule has never effectively penetrated into the less accessible mountain districts. The Hejaz is by far the most important of these divisions, for it contains the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, the possession of which is the visible proof to the Mohammedan world of the Sultan's title to be regarded as Caliph."

A writer in *La Revue*, Paris, who signs himself "Retired Consul," speaks like one who knows about the situation in Arabia, and thinks that it offers an opportunity to France. He says:

"The time for insurrection has been most judiciously chosen. The complications in the Balkans will compel the Sultan to accept the situation. Part of Asia Minor and the whole of Turkey in Europe will be all that is left to Adbul-Hamid II. It is therefore interesting to follow this Arabian movement. French commerce and manufactures will gain by the improvement of that of Asia Minor where the Arabs, crushed under an oppressive Government, decline all serious labor, and leave uncultivated lands of exceeding fertility. Morocco, where diplomatic and other difficulties await us, should not hypnotize us to such an extent as to make us neglect other quarters of the earth. Our minister for foreign affairs must not repeat the fatal mistake that was made regarding Egypt. We have again and again cried out against England on this subject, but our neighbor would like nothing better than our cooperation, and it is our abstention from action in the East which has compelled her to take that initiative from which she alone reaps the benefit. Great Britain has acted quite logically. To-morrow she will repeat herself in dealing with Asia Minor, and then, a little later, with Arabia. For it is only for such European States as shall support, counsel, and assist the young realm of Arabia that the profitable monopoly of trade, the prize of mineral wealth, and the market for manufactures will be reserved."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"POWERLESSNESS" OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

THERE is a clever epigram that the King of England reigns, but does not rule; that the President of the United States rules, but does not reign; while the President of France neither reigns nor rules. And, indeed, some political writers have spoken of the American presidency as an autocracy of four years. No sovereign of a limited monarchy, we have been assured, has ever exercised such arbitrary powers as belong to President Roosevelt. The opposite view to this, however, is taken by Charles Giraudeau in *La Grande Revue* (Paris). He says that it is customary to contrast the constitutional rights and powers proper to the office of the French President, and those proper to the office of the American President, to the advantage of the latter. "It is indeed true theoretically that in the United States the President can do almost anything, while it is practically certain that in France the President can do nothing. But on examination we are forced to the conclusion that the President of the United States has no power excepting that of wishing to do something, while he is actually powerless to turn the manifestations of his wishes into acts."

While speaking of Mr. Roosevelt as an almost unique figure among the successors of Washington in that he is neither a professional politician, a self-made man, nor the possessor of acquired wealth, he adds, "Roosevelt pursues politics because he has a taste for it, and because he has ideas which he thinks it would benefit his country to put into practise."

One of these ideas is that the United States has reached the age of manhood and should now play the rôle of a world power. Mr. Roosevelt returned from the Spanish War with his imperialistic ideas intensified. He has since then done all he can to give to the United States a powerful army and a fleet of the first rank. American squadrons are found cruising in European waters, and the capture of an American citizen by an African brigand has been made the pretext for a naval demonstration at Tangier. "A short time afterward the same squadron went to the other end of the Mediterranean to scare the Sultan." To quote further:

"But the imperialistic policy of Mr. Roosevelt has a corollary; namely, the strict application of a perfected Monroe Doctrine.

"The aim of President Monroe was to prevent the creation of new colonies in the Western world by European Powers. He thought that the United States ought to mount guard over the whole American Continent in order to keep off all intruders. Mr. Roosevelt goes farther. He considers himself as in some way the guardian of all the American republics, and that this guardianship gives him the right of interfering in their affairs, in the management of which he sometimes fails to show the predominating influence of good faith. In virtue of this principle, Mr. Dawson,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

United States Minister to Santo Domingo, signed with President Morales a convention which was the occasion of conflict between Mr. Roosevelt and the Senate at Washington, and which by its failure exhibited the powerlessness with which the President, in spite of all his constitutional powers, finds himself hampered."

The writer cites also the failure of the President to arrange the financial difficulties of Santo Domingo. He continues:

"Mr. Roosevelt dreams not only of a greater America, he wishes also for a moral and honest America, but he finds that the way in which trusts are managed is neither moral nor honest. He is of the opinion that certain colossal fortunes of these petroleum, pork, or railroad kings have not been acquired exactly as the Gospel recommends, or by means which the laws should tolerate."

M. Giraudeau goes on to say that the President on the eve of his election found himself powerless to reconcile his convictions and his self-interest. "As he was virtuous, but also ambitious, he dropped the thunderbolt and drew in his claws. He was elected by the Republican Party—the great lords of the trusts."

Altho commander-in-chief of land and sea forces, altho he nominates ambassadors, chooses ministers, and concludes treaties, his foreign policy is quite under the control of the Senate, in which a majority of two-thirds is necessary to a treaty or convention of whatever sort.

"In this particular," the writer continues, "the President of the United States has less extensive powers than those of the President of the French Republic or the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who can make any treaty without the ratification of the chambers, unless a cession of territory or a national financial obligation is provided for by such treaties. . . . The present situation of Mr. Roosevelt, crushed down by absolute powerlessness as a consequence of desiring to do too much, and to do too well, may be thus summarized: He must either give up a portion of his program by leaving the trusts alone, or confine himself to a purely negative course, in which he has the humiliation of seeing his powerlessness publicly and officially attested."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JINGOISM REBUKED IN GERMANY.

NEWSPAPERS which regard William II. as a "war-lord," and who think that he is trying to bully France into a war over the Morocco difficulty, are expressing astonishment at the rebuke he has administered to some of his too loyal friends who have been flooding the empire with bellicose speeches and writings. His dispute with France is also regarded as a half defiance to England, so that his rebuke to his friends of the Navy League for bullyragging the British is considered doubly surprising. This league is a vast association whose members are scattered throughout Germany. His aim is to agitate for the increase of the navy and the extension of the *weltpolitik* of the Kaiser. It consists of 668,000 members, including some of the highest military and naval officials in the country. At its last annual meeting, in Dresden, an agitation was begun for increased taxation and the filling out of a vast naval program, including the building of three double squadrons of first-class battle-ships, and their complement of large and small cruisers. Since then the tactics of its leaders have been extravagantly Chauvinistic and aggressive, even Anglophobe in character. Hundreds of speeches have been delivered breathing defiance to Britain, hundreds of articles written in the same spirit have flooded the journals. Count von Reventlow, an active member of the league, has himself published over two hundred such articles within the past twelve months, while the public utterances of the President and Vice-President have been decidedly anti-British in tone. Meanwhile William II. has been hurrying from one coast of the Mediterranean to the other, and professes to have heard a great deal about the doings of the league while abroad. And then suddenly the bolt flies; the most prominent members of the league, General Menges and General Rein, are struck down out of the blue. They have resigned, for the Emperor tells them, by a peremptory telegram, that unless they cease their agitation he shall consider that they are guilty of usurping, in the navy and in the Government, powers and prerogatives that belong solely to himself. On two previous occasions William had warmly and emphatically thanked the Naval League for its patriotic agitation of Germany's claims upon the sea. Now, as by a sudden change in mind, he rebukes the men whom he had once set an example in pursuing the course he now condemns. In explaining this new departure the *Temps* (Paris) says:

"More royalist than the Emperor, the league has ended by becoming troublesome to the Government, whose desires it exaggerates, and whose name it compromises by its ceaseless and tactless fussiness. The incident of an article written in the *Deutsche Revue* by the English Admiral Fitzgerald has called forth the Emperor's action. It is, moreover, considered that the league is responsible for the tension between England and Germany, and the Emperor has taken the present opportunity of answering coldly a message of loyalty, and in begging that the Anglophobe agitation may stop."

The weekly journal *Europa* (Berlin) attributes the peremptory despatch of William II. to the action of Admiral Hollmann, Secretary of the Navy, who had informed the Kaiser that the league was exciting a widespread hostile agitation against the English. This view is also mentioned by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The publications of the league seemed full of threats against England, we are told. "These writings," says the *Vossische Zeitung*, "gave ground for the idea that the most recent agitation of the league's leaders was in accordance with the views and wishes of the responsible government authorities, while these diatribes contributed not a little to raise suspicion and distrust in England and to convey a wrong impression concerning the naval plans of Germany, as, for instance, was manifested in the writings of Admiral Fitzgerald."

This view is echoed by some of the English papers. *The Standard* (London) gives us the idea that William II. acted like that famous negro whose reputation for wisdom was founded on the fact that he dropped, without either advice or order, an uncooled horseshoe which he had inadvertently taken from the forge-floor. When the league's agitators had published three hundred anti-British pamphlets, William, whose indirect approval had inspired them, grew alarmed. To quote the words of the London daily:

"The continued coolness between the two nations (England and Germany) which has been to some extent the outcome of the activity of the league has apparently convinced the Emperor that the aims and objects of German *weltpolitik* might be better served than by these feverish attempts to force the pace which his Government had set itself in naval affairs. There was danger, not only that the aroused suspicions of Great Britain might have untoward consequences, but also that the German taxpayer might revolt against the increased demands made upon him for what, in many quarters, is still regarded as a costly experiment. Consequently, William II. seized the opportunity of a dutiful telegram of homage sent him by the leaguers assembled in council, to 'turn the hose of common-sense' on the firebrands who directed the policy of the Kriegsflottenverein."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE Czar has conceded religious freedom to all his subjects except the Jews. Still the Jews, says *Punch* (London), must be thankful for small mercies. They retain the right to die for their Czar in Manchuria.

THE Colonial Exposition at the Crystal Palace, says *L'Intransigeant* (Paris) will contain a remarkably curious section, namely that of Thibet, in which will be seen the collection of Colonel Waddell, one of the leaders of the recent English filibustering expedition to Lhassa. From this collection may be learned all the details of the temples, palaces, and convent of what has hitherto been a city of impenetrable mystery.

ZEMSKI SOBOR.—Zemski is a Russian adjective meaning, literally, "territorial" and "provincial." It is accented on the first syllable. Sobor is a Russian noun meaning, literally, "council," and in a secondary sense "assembly." It is also used sometimes in the sense of "cathedral." It is accented on the second syllable. Zemski sobor would thus mean, literally, "territorial council" and more generally "assembly of the land." The Russian root "zem" conveys always the sense of "earth," "land," or territorial nature.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ENJOYABLE DUTCH SKETCHES.

MY POOR RELATIONS. By Maarten Maartens. Cloth, 375 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

MR. MAARTEN MAARTENS has given another proof of his remarkable gift as a novelist in the aptly named collection of short stories that forms his latest book. These stories present many different pictures of life among the lower classes of the Dutch people, the peasant life and that of the towns and villages. With this field the author is so perfectly familiar that it may be deemed peculiarly his own. Looking upon scenes with whose counterparts he must have been familiar since early boyhood, the great Dutch novelist has been able to picture them in a manner that retains for the reader all the freshness, the picturesqueness, with which they must present themselves to unaccustomed eyes.

The first story in the collection, the longest, and, perhaps, the best, is "Jan Hunkum's Money." The scene is "De Hemel," which the author describes as "one of the dirtiest spots in a country where no spot is dirty," a collection of broken-down huts on the Dutch moor near Horstwyck. The story is at once strong and beautiful. As a psychological study of a remarkable community, alone, it would be noteworthy, or, minus its psychology and its genuine philosophy, the cleverness of its plot would suffice to make it unusual; but with these qualities combined the tale becomes a model of its kind, a superb example of the story-teller's art. There is so much to the story that to attempt a sketch of it would be inadvisable; merely an indication of the main turns of its plot could only mar its beauty. So is it also with "The Mother," a study of parental love and filial devotion in a struggle against an inherited passion for drink, and such a tale as one would characterize by the word "strong." In "Tom Potter's Pilgrimage" we see the effect of environment, of secret pride, and finally, of unexpected kindness, on a resentful old man who bears a grudge against the world. A clever picture of village life among the middle classes is "The Fair-Lover," its main interest hinging on the Kermesse experiences of a guileless young girl. Another village story relates how the lovers of the daughter of a smith sought to comply with the latter's vow that no man should marry his daughter who had not been in prison. For the smith, having been drunk at Kermesse, beat the favored young suitor whom he had caught trying to kiss his daughter and had been cast into jail, thereby earning the sobriquet "jailbird." He resented this, being a respectable man—for respectability and Kermesse tipsiness are quite compatible among Mr. Maartens's "poor relations"—and swore that no son-in-law of his should ever taunt him with being better than himself. Broad humor characterizes the tale. Purely pastoral in its setting and theme and delicately beautiful in its treatment is the little story which the author has called "In Extremis." It is quite short, a miniature, but a gem, with a world of feeling in its few lines, and a world of pathos. Like all the other of the fourteen tales in the volume, it carries a picture of the simple Dutch life, the verity of which can not be doubted. Those who have read Mr. Maartens's "Dorothea," "God's Fool," or "Joost Avelingh" will not wish to miss these deeply enjoyable stories.

MAARTEN MAARTENS.

ALICE HEGAN RICE IN A NEW VEIN.

SANDY. By Alice Hegan Rice. Cloth, 312 pp. Price, $1.00. The Century Company.

ALICE HEGAN found an audience promptly for her first book, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." There are many persons who like that sort of thing. There is nothing in it to tax the mind, and the humor is obvious. It is also human, altho brought forth with the exaggerated effort which a mountebank employs in his appeal to the crowd at a country fair. Encouraged by this first venture, she presented "Lovey Mary," the very title sounding the note distinctive of the author's leanings. "Sandy," her third book, is something of a departure. Encouraged by the popularity of her earlier efforts, she has "apparently determined to test her powers at the writing of story with a plot," and has "succeeded beyond her most ambitious dreams," so the Boston *Transcript* thinks; the New York *World* believes that in this story she "has widened her field of humor and pathos, and has gained, perhaps, in an artistic way." Altho the humor is Mrs. Hegan's, the atmosphere and *motif* are of a different quality. "Sandy" is a sweet, interesting love-tale, with a run-away Irish boy as the hero. The love interest predominates, and Mrs. Hegan injects a truly Keltic ardor and *naivete* into the speeches Sandy makes to his fair Kentucky sweetheart.

Sandy is an orphan, and his memory of home and parents is the dearest but most shadowy of his recollections. When he pictured it, he saw the two people sitting in chairs by the hearth, "one, a silent Scotchman, who, instinct told him, must have been his father, and the other—oh, tricky memory that faltered when he wanted it to be so clear!—was the maddest, merriest little mother that ever came back to haunt a lad." He had been thrown on the world to shift for himself. It was his "sporty" instincts which led to his coming to America, contrary to the majority of Irish emigrants who acquire theirs after affiliation with this brisk land. There was to be a big race between an English and an American steamer, and, to see the finish, Sandy stowed himself away in a life-boat on the latter and "ran across."

ALICE HEGAN RICE.

Of course, he never goes back, and of course, he succeeds in the manner usual with good little adventurous boys in story-books.

One day, on the ship, he was on the steerage-deck, very hungry, when "suddenly something fell at his feet. It was an orange." This was felicitous rather than romantic, but on looking up, "he saw a slender little girl in a long tan coat and a white tam-o'-shanter leaning over the railing. He only knew that her eyes were brown and that she was sorry for him, but it changed his world. He pulled off his cap and sent her such an ardent smile of gratitude that she melted from the railing like a snowflake under the kiss of the sun."

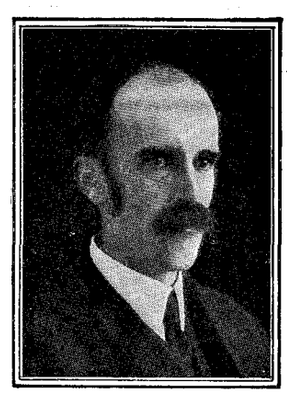
It is needless to tell the most inexperienced reader that the dashing young man who drives away with Ruth Nelson, the Kentucky heiress, amid a shower of rice, at the end of the book is Sandy Kilday, now a superb young "gentleman," whose bride was the kindly little Miss with the orange. Reversing the order of nature, the orange was the precursor of the orange-blossoms.

There is a bit of tragedy introduced and one dissipated and erring young man dies, as well as a sweet little girl, who was also in love with Sandy. But the book is eminently cheerful and those who liked "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and "Lovey Mary" will doubtless accept Mrs. Hegan smilingly in a new rôle.

A BAG OF FEATHERED VAGRANTS.

WILD WINGS. By Herbert K. Job. Cloth, 341 pp. Price, $3.00 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York.

"WILD WINGS" is a nature book, dealing with birds of the larger and least tame kind, a book that breathes of the open air, of the pine-scented wood and of the untrammeled sea. There are one hundred and sixty illustrations of birds, their haunts, nests, and young, every one of which represents a "shot" of Mr. Job's camera. Hunting with this innocent arm is not as insipid as one might think. Climbing high trees and scrambling up cruel, slippery sea-cliffs were preparatory measures for its use, with Mr. Job. There is hint of strenuous daring in this ornithological quest in the dedication of the book to the author's mother—"in loving recognition of her many anxieties for a roving naturalist."



HERBERT K. JOB.

A letter written to Mr. Job by a sportsman whose hunting trips are events of national interest, shows such just appreciation of his writing and of his ardent if bloodless hunting, that it may be quoted. "I desire to express to you my sense of the good which comes from such books as yours and from the substitution of the camera for the gun," writes Theodore Roosevelt from the White House. "The older I get, the less I care to shoot anything except 'varmints.' I do not think it at all advisable that the gun should be given up . . . but there is altogether too much shooting, and if we can only get the camera in place of the gun and have the sportsman sunk somewhat in the naturalist and lover of wild things, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

next generation will see an immense change for the better in the life of our woods and waters."

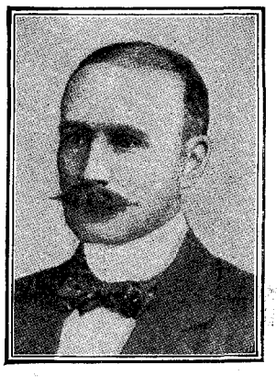
This is a pretty "send-off" for Mr. Job and does the President credit as well. In his "Preface," the former says for himself: "Of all the various outdoor recreations which I have tried, when it comes to genuine, exciting sport, give me *hunting with the camera*. In past years I have tried shooting and collecting, but this new hunting entirely outclasses them. It requires more skill than shooting, and hence is a finer sport. The results are of more interest and value, and, withal, the lives of the wild creatures are spared for our further pleasure." "Mr. Job's pictures of birds in their native haunts," says the Boston *Herald*, "form probably the most remarkable series of bird photographs that any one man has been fortunate enough to secure." The *Sun*, in speaking of "the two modern schools of nature study, the realistic, scientific study of facts and the imaginative, sentimental attribution of human motives to brute beasts which is being forced upon school-children" cites Mr. Job's "Wild Wings" as an example of the one and Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton's "Woodmyth and Fable" of the other. Each is good of its kind, and the lush poetizing of Seton will lure those who are not nature-lovers into knowledge of the dumb children of the Great Mother, while one must have some naturalistic bias to enjoy thoroughly Mr. Job's patient and loving literalness, whose charm is inherent in the subject treated.

Mr. Job is a member of the "American Ornithologists' Union" and a lecturer on Birds. The material for this book was gathered by ranging from the Magdalen Islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Florida Keys, including excursions in Nova Scotia, New England, and South Carolina. The *Boston Transcript*, in a pleasant and favorable notice of this book, pays full tribute to its attractive appearance, and says that the suggestions which are due to the felicitous title, "Wild Wings," are "admirably seconded by the graceful *terms* that fly across the side cover"—which typographical slip for terns is a little confusing because Mr. Job really has many "graceful terms," but they fly across the pages between the covers. It is an attractive gift-book.

MORE LIGHT ON DARKEST AFRICA.

AFRICA FROM SOUTH TO NORTH, THROUGH MAROTSELAND. By Alfred St. Hill Gibbons. Price, $7.50 net. John Lane.

TO traverse Africa from the mouth of the Zambesi to the mouth of the Nile, to discover the source of the former and otherwise add to our geographical and topographical knowledge of largely unexplored Central Africa, to gain a definite idea of the country's climate, resources, and industrial and commercial possibilities, and to secure data for the route of the late Cecil Rhodes's projected Cape to Cairo railway, were the principal objects of the expedition under Maj. A. St. H. Gibbons, whose travels during the years 1898–1900 form one of the most important chapters in the history of African exploration. The purely scientific results of the expedition have been almost altogether excluded from the pages of his "Africa from South to North," and the result is a graphic, swiftly moving narrative of unusual interest. The earlier part of the journeyings was by steamer and launch up the lower Zambesi, and the fact that navigation was found possible, even in the time of low water, for a distance of several hundred miles, has already stimulated commercial ventures that will undoubtedly result in the opening up of Marotseland, that vast interior plateau from twenty-five hundred to five thousand feet above sea-level and described by Major Gibbons as preeminently a white man's country, an agricultural region *par excellence*. The greater part of the first volume is devoted to an account of the investigations of the author and his fellow officers in this inland empire, ruled over by a dusky monarch, Lewanika, who appears to measure far above the standard of his kind. The Major, indeed, does not hesitate to affirm that "he has the manners of a gentleman and the unobtrusive dignity of the well-bred." His sway, however, is that of the iron hand, as it might well be in view of the wide diversity of the score of tribes owning allegiance to him.



ALFRED ST. HILL GIBBONS.

Leaving his comrades to pursue independent researches Major Gibbons pressed north, accompanied only by a few native "boys." His route lay through the Congo Free State, through Uganda and the Soudan. And it is worthy of remark that the only occasions on which he found his life really endangered by the children of the wilds through which he passed, occurred in territory where the native had learned to fear the advent of the white man. That he was able, single-handed, to carry his venture to a successful termination, is a tribute at once to his endurance, daring, and tact and to the innate friendliness of the tribesmen, his experiences serving well to give point to his assertion that the "armed party" system in the field of exploration can not hope to be productive of the best results. Unpleasant situations not infrequently developed, but even in districts peopled by barbarians of cannibalistic tendencies he found it unnecessary to place a guard about his camp. It is significant that his progress was most sharply opposed in the Congo country, where he soon discovered that the natives were imbued with a deadly hatred of the Belgian officials. Of the "system" in vogue in the Free State he writes with some discreetness, yet with sufficient plainness of speech to bring comfort to those who would deem baseless the horrible stories that have emanated to the outside world.

Another subject into which Major Gibbons enters at some length is the value of missionary endeavor in Africa, his opinion being that despite a tendency to neglect "practical civilization," to introduce sectarian jealousies, and to take too little account of the peculiarities of the African mind, the missionaries are doing a work deserving of the heartiest support. Apart from that with which it is directly concerned, this portion of Major Gibbons's volume will repay study by those who are interested in the solution of the race problem in the United States.

The work is abundantly illustrated from photographs, has a fairly good index, and carries, in cover pockets, large-scale maps of the more important sections of the territory explored.

THE FOUNDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

CHATHAM. By Frederic Harrison. Cloth, 289 pp. Price, $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company.

DISCRIMINATIVE, convincing, and adequate are words which may fittingly be applied to Frederic Harrison's "Chatham," at once the latest and the most satisfactory portraiture of this great British statesman. It is not so much by reason of affording additional knowledge respecting the facts of Pitt's career that this study must be accorded primacy over its predecessors—tho, to be sure, Mr. Harrison makes free and profitable use of sources unavailable to Thackeray or Macaulay, hitherto Pitt's most authoritative biographers: it is in point of interpretation. Free from the obsequiousness and the savage irony that severally distorted the presentations of Thackeray and Macaulay, thoroughly incisive and lucid, sympathetic but just, the new "Life" gives us a Pitt of profoundly human characteristics, a Pitt measured by the standards of both contemporaneity and posterity and placed in what we must regard as true historical perspective. Not that his biography is free from blemish. Errors occur in his treatment of several of those who most largely filled the public eye in the piping times of peace immediately preceding the mismanaged Spanish War and in the period of drift that intervened before the outbreak of the history-making Seven Years' War. Nor can we deem free from fault the covert allusions to certain helmsmen of the present day. But when we have said this we have said practically all that need be said in way of criticism. As concerns Pitt himself Mr. Harrison has assuredly given us a masterpiece of psychological analysis. The too common error of focussing attention on success and failure, and of leaving endeavor out of account is not apparent here.

FREDERIC HARRISON.

Needless to say, the facts justify Mr. Harrison's inclusion of Pitt's name in the list of the few really great creative statesmen of English history—the others, in the author's opinion, being William the Conqueror, Edward the First, and Cromwell. "William the Conqueror made all England an organic nation. Edward the First conceived and founded Great Britain. Cromwell made the United Kingdom and founded our Sea Power. Chatham made the Colonial System and was the founder of the Empire." But, after all, as Mr. Harrison himself clearly demonstrates, the greatness of Pitt has its roots not so much in his genius for empire building, as in the force he exerted in favor of reform. This being understood, his career may be the better understood. Doubtless Pitt the Reformer was always Pitt the Constructive Statesman, for with an eye single to the future he saw that where honor lay, there lay power also. But the fact remains that from the day he first sounded defiance to Walpole, from the day his eloquence reverberated through the House of Commons, he was the untiring foe of dishonesty, corruption, and oppression. This and more Mr. Harrison reveals to us. His "Chatham" is not a Lockhart's "Scott," nor is it a Morley's "Gladstone." But it holds within it qualities that make us confident it will find a place among the books which do not die.

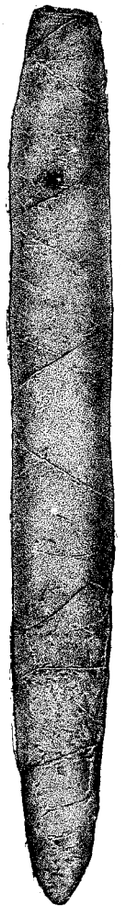
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EVERY Cigar Manufacturer has some personal friends to whom he sells cigars at wholesale prices.

Some years ago I concluded that if I could have enough of these friends who would come or send to me for their cigars it would make a right good business.

I talked the matter over with George Batten Company, Advertising Agents, New York, and after convincing them that I could sell cigars by the hundred at wholesale prices to the consumer, provided orders would come in sufficient quantity, they undertook the task of securing me the necessary customers.

That I have succeeded, beyond even my own expectations, is best evidenced by the fact that I have moved four times in three years, always into a larger factory, and now have the entire building at 913 Filbert St., Philadelphia, devoted to my manufacturing and office purposes.



Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

That my cigars make friends for themselves and for me is again evidenced by this fact: that out of 103 new orders received on a recent day 39 of them were recommended to me by those who are already my customers. Again, more than 80% of the cigars that I send out are to men who have previously bought from me.

My offer to send 100 cigars to any responsible man, without any prepayment, with the expressage prepaid, and my agreement to take back the remaining cigars after 10 are smoked, and to pay the return expressage, ought to convince the most sceptical that I am in dead earnest.

Moreover, if I had to hunt up a new customer for every sale I couldn't make a living.

My Offer is: **I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers'-Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased; but if he keeps them, he is to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.**

The fillers of these cigars are long, clean, clear Havana, of fine quality—the wrappers are genuine Sumatra. They are much better than the average ten cent cigar, even though it claims to be all Havana. They are hand made, not machine molded or paper bunch work, and the making has much to do with the quality of a cigar. They are shipped direct from my factory without any rehandling or resweating.

All that I ask for them is a fair trial—if they won't sell themselves they are not sold.

In ordering please use business letter-head, or enclose business card, and state whether strong, medium or mild cigars are preferred.

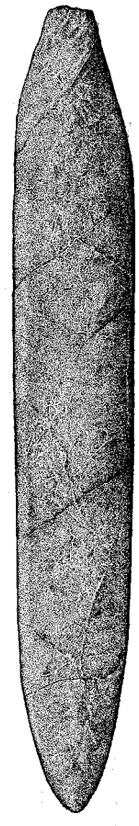
I make cigars other than my Panatelas. If a Panatela cigar is not the favorite size and shape, let me send you my book "*Concerning Cigars.*"

I ALSO manufacture Clear Havana Cigars right here in Philadelphia by genuine Cuban process and workmanship. I have not heretofore advertised them, for my customers have taken all that I could make; but in my new factory I can increase the output. I employ only the best known methods in the manufacturing of exceptionally fine Clear Havana Cigars.

The manufacture of Clear Havana Cigars is not a matter to be lightly undertaken, with the idea that one can buy the tobacco, "soak it up," roll it into cigars—and they will be Clear Havanas. So they will; strong, rank butter is produced from sweet, rich milk.

With the growth of my business I am now able to offer fine Clear Havana Cigars to discriminating smokers and give the same value, by selling direct from my factory, as I have always given with Shivers' Panatelas. I call my Clear Havanas "*El Rollinso.*" I sell all El Rollinso Cigars on the same offer as I have sold all my other cigars: with the guarantee that they are Cuban hand-made, with nothing but finest Havana tobacco.

The cigar here shown is a full four and three-eighths inch Conchas Especial, and sells for $8.50 per hundred. I invite smokers who appreciate a fine Clear Havana Cigar to try 100 El Rollinso Conchas Especial upon this offer.



El Rollinso Conchas Especial
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

My Offer is: **I will send, express prepaid, to a reader of The Literary Digest, 100 El Rollinso Conchas Especial upon request. He may smoke ten cigars, and if not pleased return the remaining ninety at my expense. If he keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $8.50, within ten days.**

Every cigar is Cuban hand-made. The workmen take just enough tobacco, no less and no more than enough to get the cigar of proper shape and size, rolling and forming it together without packing or twisting to insure even draft and burn, cutting each wrapper so that it will fit and bind without tucks, and producing a cigar so even that you cannot detect a difference in size or shape. This you will realize takes skilled labor.

This extra skilled labor costs more, but it is worth the difference if the manufacturer expects to build and hold his business.

As to tobacco, the question with me is, "Does it come up to my standard," and to do so it must be nothing but choicest Havana, and my cigars are manufactured under the best possible conditions.

So confident am I that my Clear Havana El Rollinso Cigars cannot be surpassed either in quality or workmanship, I am further willing to take the burden of proof upon myself and *ask all smokers to compare this cigar with any other Clear Havana Cigar, imported or domestic*, of the same size and shape, no matter what the price. If after the severest test they do not appeal to the smoker as being equal to any Clear Havana Cigar, I would prefer to have them returned. I can take back a few cigars—I cannot afford to have anyone think that I am not a man of my word.

This sounds like a big statement—and it is. I wouldn't think of making it if I were not mighty sure of my cigars. If they cannot stand the comparison, I want to know it as soon as possible. I ask for my cigars a chance to sell themselves, all the risk (if any) on my part. Why not try a hundred?

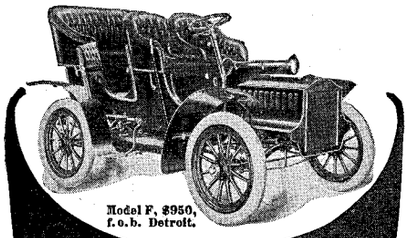
In ordering, please state whether strong, medium or mild cigars are preferred.

At least let me send you my book, "*Concerning Cigars.*"

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc., 913 Filbert Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Model F, $950, f.o.b. Detroit.

Power Economy

Cadillac construction is so simple—so closely does it approach absolute perfection—that practically all energy the motor develops is used in an actual *propelling force.* This principle of economizing power—and hence *minimizing the cost of maintenance*—is the chief feature of Cadillac superiority.

CADILLAC

economy, coupled with unfailing reliability, has placed the "Car that Climbs" in the front rank of motor vehicles. Of all automobiles it comes nearest to being actually *trouble-proof.*

You would be interested in our beautiful catalog—still more interested in seeing and trying a Cadillac at the nearest dealer's.

Write for booklet A D and the dealer's address

Model F—Side-Entrance Touring Car shown above, $950.

Model B—Touring Car with detachable Tonneau, $900.

Model E—Light, stylish, powerful Runabout, divided seat, $750.

Model D—Four Cylinder, 30 h. p. Touring Car, $2,800.

All prices f.o.b. Detroit.

CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE CO.
Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

BOOKKEEPERS BECOME

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

through my personally conducted course of home study. From the moderate salary of Bookkeeper to the large fees of the Auditor is an easy step for any ambitious accountant who will apply a little leisure time to my mail course. **Practical Accounting, Theory of Accounts and Auditing** are thoroughly covered. My book, "Advanced Accounting," will be sent without cost.

L. R. STELLE, Public Accountant and Auditor,
815 Mears Building - - Scranton, Pa.

Asthma

Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. **Book 25A free.** Very interesting.
Write **P. HAROLD HAYES, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

June 10.—Japan and Russia accede to President Roosevelt's request that plenipotentiaries be named to discuss peace terms. An armistice is expected as the next step in the effort for peace.

June 12.—Russian officers at Vladivostok explain the defeat of the Russian fleet on the grounds of ignorance of plans, lack of preparation, and inefficient crews.

June 13.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser *Dniper*, formerly the *St. Petersburg*, sinks the British steamship *St. Kilda* in the China Sea, the Britisher having on board contraband.

June 14.—Great Britain, it is said, will protest to Russia regarding the sinking of the *St. Kilda.*

Reports from Gunshu Pass are to the effect that the Russian left has been driven back, and that Oyama is ready to open battle.

June 15.—President Roosevelt officially announces that Washington has been selected as the location of the peace conference. Marshal Oyama's advance on the Russian flanks continues, and General Linevitch is withdrawing from his advanced positions along the railway.

June 16.—A report from Tokyo says that Linevitch's forces are completely surrounded; the Japanese army has made a circle of 100 miles around him and is gradually closing in.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 11.—Moorish robbers at Mazagan murder the Austrian Vice-Consul and a British subject.

June 12.—The Czar, it is said, approves the plan of a national assembly without more than advisory power.

The head of the German mission is reported to have assured the Sultan of Morocco that Germany is prepared to protect the country from France. Concessions are granted to Germany which may anger France into forcing a crisis.

June 13.—Theodore P. Delyannis, Premier of Greece, is stabbed and killed by a gambler in Athens.

King Oscar, in a letter to the President of the Norwegian Storthing, defends his course in vetoing the consular bill, saying that he acted within his rights. Norway is calm after the peaceful revolution, and no trouble with Sweden is expected.

June 16.—Advices from Paris say that the situation regarding Morocco is strained, France and Germany having almost reached a deadlock.

Domestic.

June 10.—Frank G. Bigelow, who stole $1,500,000 from the First National Bank of Milwaukee, is sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago settles into a mere question of endurance, and the employers declare that they will make no more overtures.

Grover Cleveland accepts the trusteeship of the Equitable stock bought from Mr. Hyde.

The record for five-inch guns is broken on the battle-ship *Kentucky*, a record of thirteen hits out of fourteen shots a minute being made.

June 11.—The Pennsylvania Railroad begins its regular eighteen-hour service between New York and Chicago.

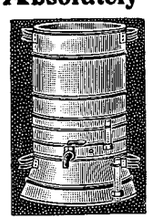
June 12.—The American Asiatic Association asks President Roosevelt to aid in placating the Chinese, who threaten to boycott American goods because of severity on the part of the immigration officers.

Considerable damage is being done by floods in the Mississippi Valley which have spread over the lowlands of Iowa and Missouri.

Baltimore forts repell two attacks by Rear-Admiral Dickens's fleet, the army scoring a victory in the opening brush of the mimic war.

June 13.—An agent of the Chicago team owners de-

Absolutely Pure and Aerated Distilled Water



made in your own house with

THE SANITARY STILL

without trouble and at trifling cost. Infinitely superior to any filter. Write for booklet, free, with letters from prominent people. Agents wanted.

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO.,
68 N. Green St., Chicago.

GINSENG

SEEDS AND ROOTS. Prices low. 50 cent book on Culture and Profits of Ginseng **FREE.** Send for it. Address

D. BRANDT, Box 615, Bremen, Ohio.

FREE SAMPLE SHEET BULL FROG CARBON PAPER

136 IMPRESSIONS FROM A SINGLE SHEET

Here's a carbon that has three times the life of any other copying paper made—the celebrated Bull Frog Brand. Finished like a typewriter ribbon and wears like one. Has the world's record of furnishing 136 impressions from a single sheet.

50c
Send us your order for one of these portfolios to-day.

SEND FOR THE PATENT PORTFOLIO

We have patented a time and labor saving portfolio which prevents the carbon from being crumpled, torn, or soiled; and we are so certain you will continue to buy the Bull Frog Brand once you try it that we will send one of these portfolios containing 12 sheets of Bull Frog Brand silk finish carbon paper, postpaid, on receipt of **50c**

THE NEWTON-ROTHERICK MFG. CO.
410 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio

BAUSCH & LOMB

PLASTIGMAT

the highest achievement of the lens-maker's art. Makes perfect pictures where others fail.

When fitted with the

Volute Shutter

an ideal outfit for any camera. **Specify Plastigmat and Volute** when ordering your Camera. They are supplied on all makes.

Catalog Free.

Bausch & Lomb Opt. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.
New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco.

Shur-On Eye-glasses

Many persons increase their eye-troubles by wearing shaky and tight-fitting glasses that pinch the nose, wrinkle the forehead and cause nervousness. **Shur-On Eye-glasses** overcome all these objections. As comfortable as spectacles and come off only when you take them off.

All shapes; used with any nose-guard. Fully guaranteed. At all opticians'. "*Shur-On*" on every pair.

Valuable book free

Contains eye-information of value to everybody. Free for the name of your optician.

E. Kirstein Sons Co., Dept. E,
Established 1864 **Rochester, N. Y.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

clares that he could prove that he had settled over 400 strikes by paying labor leaders.

June 14.—Senator Dolliver presents to the President a memorial, adopted by the delegates to the Norwegian Musical Festival, urging him to recognize the diplomatic and consular officers appointed by Norway.

President Roosevelt directs Secretary Metcalf to see that immigration officers exercise discretion in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law.

June 15.—Secretary of State Hay arrives in New York from his trip abroad.

Thomas F. Ryan states that he was the sole buyer of the 502 shares of Hyde's Equitable stock, for which he paid $2,500,000.

For the first time in the history of the academy two Chinese are admitted as cadets at West Point.

June 17.—The Chicago coroner places the fatalities resulting from the teamsters' strike so far at sixteen.

President Roosevelt appoints a committee to suggest improved methods for conducting public business.

CHESS.

Solution of Problems.

No. 1,063. Key-move: Kt—R 5.

No. 1,064.

1. Q—Q R 5 / K—Q 2	2. Q—B 7 ch / K—K sq	3. Kt—B 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Kt 4	2. Q x Kt ch / B—B 3	3. Q x B, mate
1. ..... / R x Q	2. Kt—B 6 ch / K—K 2	3. P—Kt 8(Kt), mate
1. ..... / R—B sq	2. Q—Q 8 ch / R x Q	3. Kt—B 7, mate
1. ..... / P x Kt	2. Q—B 7 / Kt—K 5	3. B—R 5, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q or Kt, mates

Solved by M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; L. R. Williams, Omaha; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; J. K. Curzon, Auburn, Neb.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; the Rev. C. H. Schneider, Decatur, Ind.; J. P. S., Collegeville, Penn.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; C. P. Crumb, St. Louis; W. H. M., Antigonish, N. S.; J. McMurray, Luna Landing, Ark.

1,063: "23," Philadelphia; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City; Russell, Germantown, Penn.; C. E. W. Woodward, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; A. Heine, Parkersburg, W. Va.; A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.; T. Flatow, Del Rio, Tex.; J. G. Overholser, Balfour, N. Dak.; M. Almy, Chicago; S. W. Tuscano, Port Jervis, N. Y.; M. Wisner, Belgrade, Mont.; O. G. P., Pueblo, Col.; M. Gottlieb, Denver; Z. G., Detroit; W. K. Greely, Boston; J. T. Graves, Chicago.

1,064: The Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.

In every home where the bathroom is the fount of family health, "Standard" fixtures remain the preferred equipment to every man and woman who takes pride in home surroundings. "Standard" fixtures are so beautiful in design and appearance, so perfect in their total freedom from cracks and crevices, that their installation in your home, not only is a source of never-ending personal satisfaction, but increases the value of your property far beyond the original cost of the fixtures themselves.

The fixtures shown in this illustration, "Standard" Modern Bathroom Design P-37, cost approximately $81.50, not counting piping and labor.

Whether you want an entire bathroom equipment, or only a lavatory, you will find our handsome book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," of the greatest assistance. It shows many simple, inexpensive interiors as well as luxurious ones; gives expert advice, suggestions for decoration and approximate cost of each fixture. Sent on receipt of 6c. postage (100 pages).

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our guarantee "Standard" "Green and Gold" label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end.

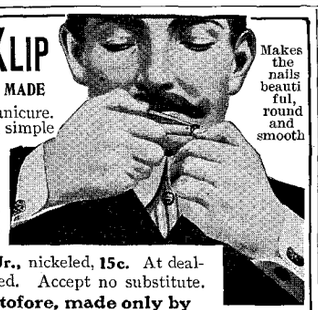
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Dept. 35, PITTSBURG, PA.

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street
London, England: 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.

KLIP-KLIP

BEST EVER MADE

A perfect manicure. Quick, easy, simple and strong.



Makes the nails beautiful, round and smooth

The Original, made in German silver, **25c.**

Klip-Klip, Jr., nickeled, **15c.** At dealers or mailed. Accept no substitute.

As heretofore, made only by

KLIP-KLIP COMPANY,

Send 4c. in stamps for book, "How to Care for the Hands." 558 Clinton Ave. S., **Rochester, N. Y.**

Jaeger

SANITARY WOOLENS

A Perfect Summer Underwear

should absorb the vapors of the skin before they condense on the body; should transmit these vapors to the outside before they saturate the fabric.

JAEGER is the only underwear that can do this within the limits of health and comfort.

Special light and porous weights for Summer.

New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 157 Broadway
Bklyn.: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 228 Boylston St.
Phila.: 1510 Chestnut St. Chicago: 82 State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities.

5% THE BEST MAIL INVESTMENT

MONEY received in sums of $25.00 and upward from small investors throughout the United States is loaned by this Company under New York Banking Department supervision on home-builders' real estate. It is withdrawable at pleasure. It earns 5 per cent. per annum, which we remit at regular intervals throughout the year; and earnings are paid for every day the money is in our possession.

Assets $1,750,000
Surplus and Profits . $150,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
No. 9 Times Bldg., B'way, N. Y. City

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

Full particulars will interest all who would like to get better returns than 3½ or 4 per cent. without speculative risk.

We Sell Farm Loans

Netting Investors 6%. We have done so for 22 years—never lost a cent for anybody. We solicit correspondence from parties who have money to invest. We shall expect to satisfy you as to our financial responsibility, reliability and safety of our loans. Let us send you list of on-hand loans with full particulars.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Box "8" GRAND FORKS, N. D.

SCIENCE AND A FUTURE LIFE

By PROF. JAMES H. HYSLOP, Ph.D., LL.D.

$1.50 net. 12 cts. postage, extra.

Based on scientific investigation of psychic phenomena.

HERBERT B. TURNER & CO., BOSTON

ESSAYS SPEECHES LECTURES etc., etc. written on any subject at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. All transactions confidential. **Davis Page, 1773 Broadway, N. Y.**

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Many business houses select a special color from the fourteen in

OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND

"Look for the Water Mark"

and use that color with an individual type and ink effect as a sort of trade-mark.

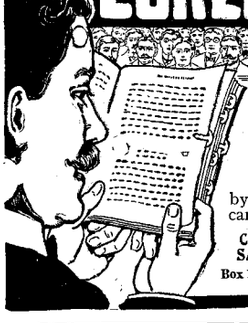
The Book of Specimens gives hints of the limitless possibilities; letter-heads printed, lithographed and engraved. You can see it at your printer's or we will send it if you ask on your present letter-head.

Hampshire Paper Company
South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts.
The only paper makers in the world making bond papers exclusively.

FRENCH—GERMAN
SPANISH—ITALIAN
Spoken, Taught and Mastered by the
LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD
Combined with
The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal
YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational French, German, Spanish, or Italian. *Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter.*
International Language-Phone Method
1103 Metropolis Bldg., Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.

THE EUREKA CLIP



Lawyers, Editors, Students, and book lovers will find it a convenient book-marker or clip No mutilation. **Box 100, 25c** Stationers or by mail. Sample card free.
CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
Box 131, Bloomfield, N.J.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 Copies** from pen-written and **50 Copies** from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit**, on **ten (10) days' trial.** *Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓% or* **$5 net**
THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City

Comments (1,063): "Very ingenious, but don't like the key"—M. M.; "What seems a simple 'threat,' is in reality not so, on account of 'pinned' Rook. Finely constructed"—G. D.; "A rather light heavy-weight"—W. R.; "A good one for such a crowded board"—J. K. C.; "Beautiful. One problem-expert said 'it could not be done'"—23; "Rather cumbersome; but good"—S. M. M.; "Strikes me as exceptionally fine"—W. D. L. R.

1,064: "Very clever"—M. M.; "A fine 'threat' involving a beautiful double Q-sacrifice"—G. D.; "Neat theme; but lacks finish"—W. R.; "Good key; beautiful mate with Kts"—R. H. R.; "Too many mates on second for a first-prizer"—J. E. W.; "Worthy of first prize"—J. K. C.; "No doubt the mate after 1 ——— is what gave this the prize. Problems of R x Q this kind are rare"—C. H. S.

In addition to those reported, C. P. C. got '60, '61, '62; W. K. G., E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; Dr. J. N. McCartney, Clifton, Kan., '61; the Rev. L. H. B., W. E. H., C. E. W. W., '61, '62.

No. 1,065. Author's Key: P—Q 6.
Cooked by P—B 4 ch, and B—Kt 6 ch.

No. 1,066. Key-move: Q—R 8.

Solved by M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; B. W. La Mothe, Stratford, Conn.; S. W. Bamptor, Philadelphia; L. R. Williams, Omaha; J. K. Curzon, Auburn, Neb.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; A. Regenbrecht, Peters, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; G. P. Homnes, Minneapolis; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. G. Hosea, Cincinnati; A. Heine, Parkersburg, W. Va.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; J. P. S., Collegeville, Pa.; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; H. S. Johnson, Azusa, Cal.; M. Almy, Chicago; W. K. Greely, Boston; E. A. Kuzel, Oroville, Cal.; the Rev. H. Leith, Zelienople, Pa.; M. Stern, Des Moines; W. H. M., Antigonish, N. S.; M. L. Hoblit, Mesilla Park, New Mex.; J. McMurray, Luna Landing, Ark.; "23," Philadelphia; F. S. Hesseltine, Boston; Mrs. J. W. Scholl, Ann Arbor, Mich.; C. P. Crumb, St. Louis; M. Gottlieb, Denver; T. Flatow, Del Rio, Tex.; P. M. Wil, liams, Kansas City, Mo.; T. V. Noland, Gulfport-Miss.; J. B. W., West Seneca, N. Y.; P. Dowell, Port Richmond, N. Y.; S. W. Tuscano, Port Jervis, N. Y.; J. T. Graves, Chicago.

1,065: W. C. Clemo, Hancock, Mich.; J. G. Overholser, Balfour, N. Dak.; B. B. Farnsworth, New York City; A. S. McClintock, Cleveland.

Comments (1,066): "Altho it lacks variety, and has a bad 'short,' still it is original and very entertaining"—M. M.; "Fine key"—G. D.; "Quite chic"—W. R.; "Hurrah for the Russians."—J. K. C.; "Good."—J. E. W.; "A little disappointing for a first-prizer"—J. H. C.; Too old an idea for a first-prizer"—H. S. J.; "A fine illustration of the poetry of Chess"—W. K. G.; "Very good"—M. L. H.; "A very pretty oddity"—T. V. N.

In addition to those reported, N. P. W. got 1,058; Lieut. W. Ball, U. S. N., Monte Cristo, San Domingo, '59; Lyndon, Athens, Ga., '62; L. R. W., W. G. H., '63, '64.

The Key-move of 1,061 is Kt—K 4.

Twenty-three States, Canada and Nova Scotia represented by solvers this week.

CONTINUOUS INDEX.

Below will be found an index covering the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last three months. Each week the subjects for the week previous will be added, and the subjects for the issue fourteen weeks previous will be eliminated, so that the reader will always be able to turn readily to any topic considered in our columns during the preceding three months.

Adler, Felix, on divorce, 896
Advanced theology taught from pulpit, 435
Agnosticism and national decay, 783
Alchemy in modern times, 661
Ambassador, A persecuted, 753
America as Russia's "real enemy," 787
  Degeneracy in, 696
American influence on English naval policy, 790
  language, Frenchman's comment on, 505
  music, Growth of, 702
"Amica," Mascagni's new opera, 541
Anarchy versus Anarchy, 902

Don't take the "Say-So" of any typewriter advertisement as truth

Investigate

for yourself. If you do you'll buy the

Smith Premier

Any typewriter looks pretty when new—any typewriter will do good work for a little. But true typewriter worth is found only after years of test and service.

The Smith Premier has been tested 15 years.

300,000

use it. There must be some advantage.

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO., SYRACUSE, N.Y.
Branch Stores Everywhere.

PERRY & CO'S ENGLISH MADE

STEEL PENS

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Samples and Prices from U. S. Sole Agents,
PERRY & CO.
349 Broadway, New York.

Boody, McLellan & Co.
Bankers
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Members of the New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN
Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque

BRANCH OFFICES
Albany Poughkeepsie New Haven
Hartford, Bridgeport and Brooklyn

5% GUARANTEED WATER BONDS

Write for Circular L, and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh bank references.

MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION Securities COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - $200,000.00
JAMES S. KUHN, *President.* L. L. McCLELLAND, *Sec'y and Treasurer.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONTINUOUS INDEX (*Continued*).

Andersen, Hans Christian, 541, 776
Anesthesia by electricity, 546
Animalcules, how they behave, 856
Ant as a medicine, The, 855
Antidotes, Diseases as, 662
Archeological research in Palestine, 474
Arc-lamp, Improving the, 704
Aristocracy of Art, The, 467
Art mergers, New York's, 815
Art, The machinery of, 469
in Russia defended, 478
Atlantic ports, Rivalry of the, 808
"Atlantic's" victory, The, 846
Automobile or trolley? 660

Baltimore, Rebuilding, 695
Balzac his own literary ancestor? Was, 892
"Baptist brotherhood defended," 897
Beef prices, Rise in, 616
Believe? Do we, 663
Biography as coming literary form, 430
Births and deaths balanced, 746
Blonds and brunettes in tropics, 662
Blood not affected by gravitation, 471
Bloom, The mechanism of, 625
Bonaparte, new Secretary of the Navy, 849
Broadway Tabernacle, The new, 475
Browning popular? Why is, 775
Bryant the American Puritan poet, 658
Bryce, James, revisits America, 499
Bullet, Japan's "humanitarian," 779.

Cabinet changes, Rumored, 806
Cactus made useful, 586
California, Japanese immigration in, 420
Canada's political upheaval, 441
Canadian crisis precipitated, 597
school conflict, 517
Carnegie pension fund for teachers, 648
Cassini, Count, replaced, 733
Castro's defiance, 457
Europe's impressions of, 553
vindicated by South America, 713
Caucasians, Failing birth-rate of, 546
Censorship of dime-novel literature, 468
Chateaubriand and Madame Récamier, 741
Chicago strikers, Roosevelt to, 731
campaign, The, 460
claimed by Tom Watson, 579
Chinese boycott of American trade, 772
Choate's, Mr., home-coming, 737
Christian Science, Psychologist on, 590
Christianity impugned by Confucianism, 859
Christians? Are we, 629
Church and the public school, 747
hold on American men, 511
impeached by Frederic Harrison, 512
Ought radical thinkers to leave the? 549
The, and social problems, 551
union, A bishop on, 783
Cigarette, Outlawing the, 615
Cleveland, G., arraigns club-women, 651
on rabbit hunting, 883
Club-women's replies to, 735
Coal-tar colors, Poisonous, 509
Collars, High, and the pneumogastric nerve, 782
College athletics, Commercialism in, 807
Colleges, Denominational, excluded from Carnegie benefit, 861
Collision exhibition, Mr. Westinghouse's. 857
Colorado governorship, The, 426
Comedy, Zangwill's indictment of modern, 816
Composite Madonna, The first, 749
Conventions, Church union in the May, 822
Cripples by defective education, 628
Croton reservoir, Opening new, 626
Crucifixion, New light on the, 821
Czar, The puppet, 464
Czar's escape from assassination, 714
gift of religious liberty, 707

Daguerreotype, How to copy an old, 509
Degeneracy in America, 696
Delcassé's defeat in Morocco, 902
Desert plants get their water, How, 431
Diaz on Monroe doctrine, 578
Disarmament scheme, New, 614
Divorce, Felix Adler on, 896
The Roman Catholic theory of, 821
Drama as an aid to edition, The, 891
Dramatic season, End of the, 851
Duels on strictly sanitary principles, 434
Dust and patent medicines, 508

Earth has solidified, How the, 745
Easter in Jerusalem, 591
Eclipse expeditions pay? Do, 705
Electric motors, New uses for, 627
Electricity in railroading, 858
to transmit music, 506
Electroplated lace, 545
"Elga," Hauptmann's new play, 624
Emperor William as Czar's evil genius, 594
attitude to France, 669
England's buffer state for North India, 904
English, Nordica on singing in, 656
comment on Torrey-Alexander crusade, 435

FOUR FIRST-CLASS TOURS

Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland.

Personally conducted. Choice of tours to include Denver, Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Pikes Peak Royal Gorge, Salt Lake, the Yellowstone, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Railroad fare, sleeping cars, hotel service, side trips and all expenses included in the rate. Parties leave Chicago via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, July 6, 12, 27 and August 10. Full information on application to S. A. Hutchison, Manager, 212 Clark St. (Tel. Cent. 721).

McCLURE'S IS ON THE STANDS

The man here pictured is the most
abused
lauded
maligned
flattered
feared
envied
denounced
private American that ever lived. If you're interested in knowing why, read Miss Tarbell's character-study of

John D. Rockefeller

It contains neither abuse nor flattery. It is simply the truth, and mighty interesting truth. See for yourself in

McClure's for July

TEN CENTS *ALL NEWS-STANDS*

Prevention of Disease

This presents the latest opinion, and the most conclusively demonstrated fact, on the prevention of human disease. Written by authorities of international reputation, with introduction by H. TIMBRELL BULSTRODE, M.D. Two vols., 8vo, cloth, 1,081 pp., $7.50 per set.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Physician vs. Bacteriologist

This embraces Rosenbach's discussion on clinico-bacteriologic and hygienic problems based on original investigations, representing the contest against the overgrowth of bacteriology. By Prof. O. ROSENBACH, M.D. 12mo, cloth, 455 pp., $1.50.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Headache and Neuralgia

QUICKLY CONQUERED BY USING

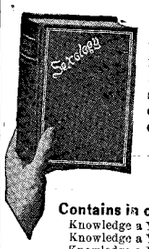
DR. WHITEHALL'S MEGRIMINE

Write for a trial box—we send it **without cost.** If you suffer from headache or neuralgia, Megrimine is a necessity—the safest and most reliable remedy on the market. Conquers any headache in thirty minutes and leaves no unpleasant effects. After one trial you will never be without it. Twenty years of success places Megrimine at the head of all remedies for painful nervous troubles. Ask any druggist or address

The DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., 236 N. Main St., South Bend, Ind.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Learn the Truth



Do you know that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology

Illustrated

Contains in one volume—

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B. PHILADELPHIA

NATURO

Ten Centuries of Physic

Mankind endured the mistaken suffering of physic for over 1,000 years before Twentieth Century science discovered the true inwardness of this vital matter and produced NATURO the closet with the slant, the only sort of construction that is *actually* comfortable, cleanly, healthful.

Prominent physicians are pronounced in their praise of Naturo. Progressive architects are unanimous in specifying it.

You owe it to yourself to understand this subject. Booklet D. fully illustrated, free on request.

The Naturo Co., Salem, N. J., U.S.A.

WOODBURY'S

FACIAL SOAP · CREAM · POWDER · DENTAL CR.

FOR THE FACE

By deciding to *try* Woodbury's Facial Soap you build better than you know—It is literally a facial tonic. Stimulating while cleansing the outer self.

Send 10 cts. for samples of all four preparations.

The Andrew Jergens Co., Sole Licensee, Cin. O.

Whitman Saddle

The one saddle always preferred by discriminating riders. It is the highest type of the saddler's art. Correct in every line—always comfortable for the horse and rider. Complete catalogue sent free, showing the Whitman for men and women, and everything from "Saddle to Spur." Address

$12 to $65

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., 104 Chambers St., New York

Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.

The famous leather-food and shoe polish combined, and a Complete Outfit for 25c.

YOUR DEALER OR BY MAIL.

Osmic Chemical Company
Brockton, Mass.

12 Corn Killing Plasters. **CORNO** removes corns. Builds new skin. A heavenly relief. SEND QUARTER Now. No cure, money back. Sample 2 cent stamp.

BEST SUPPLY CO., Sole Mfrs., Dept. 27, JOLIET, ILLS.

Also Drug and Shoe Stores.

CHEAP RATES California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado. We secure reduced rates on Household Goods to the above States for intending settlers. Write for rates. Map of California free.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO., F-355 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CONTINUOUS INDEX (*Continued*).

"Equitable" broil, The, 534
Life Assurance, Mutualizing the, 424
Regeneration of the, 849
settlement, The, 886
upheaval, Newspapers on the, 577
European pressure on United States, 754
Evangelization of New York, 859
Explosive, Safe, wanted, 660
Explosives, Railroad transportation of, 774

Fiction as an art, 776
Tendencies in American, 740
Financial corruption charged against Loomis, 650
Firefly, Source of light of, 470
Fire proof scenery, Real, 744
Fire protection, 706
Fishery disputes with Newfoundland, 714
Fishing with drugs, 857
Fogs, To clear, with electricity, 817
France and the German Crown Prince, 901
German Emperor unfriendly to, 669
Separation of church and state, 516
Wrangle with Japan, 827
Franchise-tax law, New York, sustained, 848
French disarmament scheme, 614
dramatic season, Successes, 466
neutrality, American views of, 733
republic, Plot to overthrow, 668
suspicion of German policy, 554
Frenchman's comment on our language, 505

Gas monopolists vs. the people, 691
German fear of Japan's growing power, 633
Germany affected by Russian situation, 712
and English admirals, 828
Crown Prince wedding, 901
would wage war with U. S., How, 635
"Girl, Unpleasant," in literature, The, 890
Goethe as an egotist, 427
Gold in solution in the sea, 432
Gospels, Credibility of, 511
Great Britain open to invasion? Is, 789
Ground, Temperature of the, 547

Harikari defended by Japanese, 617
Higher-criticism defended, 552
"Historico-religious" Bible interpretation, 632
Horses, Wild, on Sable Island, 858
House-plants, Some irritant, 545
Hugo, Victor, and Juliette Druet, 622

Immigration frauds, 810
Immortality, Münsterberg on, 549
Incandescent lamps, Fire from, 818
India, North, England's buffer state for, 904
Insurance jugglery, Lawson on, 458
International railway congress, 693
Ireland's literary revival, 816
Irish akin to ancient Romans, 703
Islam defended by German Mohammedan, 400

James, Henry, Critical study of, 621
Japan as the "Scourge of God," 785
may become too powerful, 633
Missionary situation in, 708
Japanese civilization, Seamy side of, 888
menace to colonists in the East, 788
naval victory, The, 812
Trafalgar, A, 863
Jefferson, Joseph, Some estimates of, 655
Jesus, The lynching of, 664
"Jewish problem" in America, 630
Jury system a failure? Is the, 696

Kaiser's Cup, Capture of the, 812
Knox, John, influence in America, 708
Korin, the Japanese artist, 890

Language, A peril to our, 854
Lantern for opaque objects, 705
Laurier's compromise of school conflict, 517
Lee, Fitzhugh, 649
Lewis and Clark Exposition, 882
Life, A chemical definition of, 856
insurance, Wall Street methods in, 619
Literary woman? Does it pay to be a, 621
Liturgic trend in Presbyterianism, The, 862
"Lycidas" rejected by the Royal Academy, 853

Macedonian outbreak imminent, 480
Machine-made morality, 587
Mackay, D. S., charged with heresy, 550
Magnetism by mixture, 703
Manchuria, War balloons used in, 706
Marking-system, Scientific, possible, 589
Mathematical laws in æsthetics, 469
Matter only two states? Has, 506
Medical jesting, Inadvisability of, 472
Medicine, Modern, in antiquity, 743
Medicines, Some pernicious, 894
Mental disease, Responsibility in, 781
Meredith's literary style, The penalty of, 891
Methodism as alternative to Romanism, 592
Milk-bottles, Paper, 820
Mine, Finding a lost, 819
Ministerial irresponsibility, 785
training, Specialism in, 437
Missions, Christian, The greatest problem before, 861
Modjeska testimonial, The, 701
Mohammedanism, A missionary spirit in, 786
Molière comedy revived, 585
Monistic basis for theology and ethics, 399
Morales, The shrewdness of, 495
Morocco, Delcassé's defeat in, 902
German Emperor's action in, 636
German policy in, 554
Music at a distance, 506
and religion rivals, 822

Nan Patterson case, Verdict in the, 696
Naval training, English views of our, 866

Mouth breathing irritates the throat,

affects the voice, often causes bad dreams, produces offensive breath and taste, and results in Chronic Catarrh and Hay Fever. It is the sole cause of snoring.

Dr. Lautenbach says: "Mouth breathing by children affects the child's mentality and often causes narrow and weak chests, in addition to impairing the digestive organs."

Mouth breathing is simply a habit and can be easily overcome. The Respirator is a physician's device which prevents mouth breathing. It is neither a medicine nor a harness. It so naturally compels perfect breathing that the fault is soon permanently corrected. We have many testimonials from former mouth breathers, attributing the most restful sleep and the best health in years to the "Respirator." It prevents insomnia and somnambulism.

Free Trial. The Respirator will be sent to any mouth breather on thirty days' free test. If unsatisfactory, it will cost you nothing. If you are a mouth breather—a sufferer from any of the above mentioned ailments—send for the Respirator to-day, giving your name and address and your physician's name and address, and tell us how mouth breathing affects YOU.

National Respirator Company,
119 Respirator Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

The Home KINDERGARTEN

FOR MOTHERS

Is a practical plan of instructive amusement accompanied by suitable material and based on correct kindergarten principles. A delight to children—a boon to parents.

Terms reasonable—Book free.

HOME KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL
525 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich.

CASH

FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS

I can sell your farm, home or business for cash, no matter where located. Send description and price and learn how. Write to-day.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND, Real Estate Expert,
7828 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

Produces a safe, white, powerful light, brighter than acetylene or electricity. 100-candle power at a cost of 2c per week.

Made in over 100 different styles—every one warranted. Agents wanted

No dirt, smoke, or odor. Everywhere.

THE BEST LIGHT COMPANY,
92 E. 5th St., Canton, Ohio

FOLDING BATH TUB

Weight 16 lbs. Cost little. Requires little water.

Write for special offer.

M. L. IRWIN,
103 Chambers St., New York N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONTINUOUS INDEX (*Continued*).

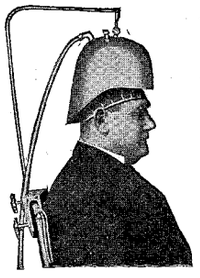
Navy, Deserters from, 578
Nerve-current, Nature of a, 704
Neutrality and French neutrality, 751
laws enforced, 884
Newer righteousness, The, 666
Newfoundland strikes back, 579
Newspaper woman, Struggles of a, 544
Niagara, Commercializing, 737
How to save, 893
The destruction of, 507
Nicholas II., Personal aspects of reign of, 366
Nippur tablets, Controversy over, 436
Norway preparing for war, 825
Norway's secession, Causes of, 900
North pole, Ownership of the, 894
North Sea case, Verdict on the, 480
Novel, Future of the American, 657
Popularity of, explained, 502
"Novel with a Purpose," One, that succeeded, 814
Novelist, Woman of to-day as, 465

Ocean depths, Vision in, 625
Odor, Loss of substance with, 857
"Ogden movement" criticised, 652
Oregon land, Stealing, 422
Osler rebuked by medical journals, 472
"Outlawed" Russian organs on revolt, 668
Pagoscope, The, a frost-predicter, 470
Panama canal commission, The new, 536
canal supplies abroad, Buying, 771
mismanagement at, 497
railway rates, Furor over, 618
Parliamentary office, Comedy of, 751
Paul Jones's body found, 617
Peace, The butcheries of, 698
Peary's new Arctic ship, 780
Personality, Multiple, 626
Persuasion and suggestion, 588
Philadelphia praying for civic betterment, 476
Philadelphia's gas fight, 770
Results of 847
Philippines an element of weakness, 698
Census returns from, 580
Plants grown by acetylene light, 895
Poetry, Consolations of, 778
National note in American, 584
Polishing, Mechanical effects of, 744
Pope and Emperor of Germany, 865
Pessimism of the 860
Population and rainfall, 706
Potato, New species in Brazil, 432
Protestant and Roman Catholic Bibles, 710
Pure food bill, Enemies of the, 736
Pyromania, 472

Rabelais, Rehabilitation of, 543
Races of Europe, Mixed, 746
Racing for Kaiser's Cup, 768
Railroad authorities on rate control, 767
Projected, to Key West, 434
control, Administration differences on, 734
Railroads, High-speed, 659
Railway rate issue, Spencer on, 653
Raines-law hotels, Fight on the, 885
Rat trap, A vegetable, 471
Reading of our country communities, The, 428
Religion, Losing one's, 550
Religions of New York, 747
Renan as an artistic trifler, 823
Resistance, passive, Dr. Clifford on, 629
Resurrection, Origin of belief in the, 590
Reverence and ritual, 899
Revivals, Fear and hypnotism in, 750
Revolutionary spirit in French literature and art, 742
Rockefeller and the clergy, 473
Rockefeller's gift, Religious views of, 513
Rodin's artistic ideals, 777
Further reflections on, 621
Roman hierarchy and Canadian politics, 441
Roosevelt and the third term, 773
Rotary engine, A new, 547
Rouvier on separation of church and state, 516
Rozhdestvensky investigation, Result of, 480
London papers on, 667
Russia, Agrarian revolt in, 790
anarchy versus anarchy, 902
Assassination in, defended, 478
Editing a paper in, 427
End of autocracy in, 826
Hope of revenge in, 788
Reaction in, 553
reluctant to conclude peace, 514
Student strikes in, 477
Russian bureaucracy satirized, 582
church demands independence, 665
Czar, Personal view of the, 464
losses, The, 496
masses oppose free institutions, 439
navy and Mr. Schwab, 695
press on prospects of revolt, 668
press on the zemski sobor, 440
realism, 852
refusal of humiliation, 596
situation, Importance of the, to Germany, 712
stage during a critical year, 889
treatment of artists and authors, 701
Russo-Japanese War:
American views of French neutrality, 733
Lessons of the naval battle, 881
Linevitch's task, 598
Looking for peace, 425
Paris on continuation of, 554
Peace Japan does not want, 477
Peace proposals of President Roosevelt, 887
Plans of battle of Mukden, 539
Rozhdestvensky and French neutrality, 633
Russia refuses to be humiliated, 596
Russian losses, 496
Russian admirals and lost battle-ships, 844
St. Petersburg's hope of victory, 556

WILL HAIR GROW?

Ten minutes' test will tell



You can tell by a ten minutes' use of the Evans Vacuum Cap whether it is possible for you to cultivate a growth of hair, and we will send you the Cap without expense on your part and let you determine this for yourself.

If the Vacuum makes your scalp red and gives it a healthy glow, you can rest assured that by a reasonable use of the Cap you can cultivate a natural growth of hair. If, however, the scalp remains white and lifeless after applying the Vacuum, such a case would be a hopeless one, regardless of all the infallible hair restorers advertised.

If the gradual loss of hair and the baldness which follows were caused by DISEASE—physicians would have long ago found a remedy. Tonics and lotions applied to the outside of the scalp do soften the hair—but that's all. By exercising the arms, we build up muscle—*not* by outside application of medicine. The arms, the body and the lower limbs can be exercised at will—but the scalp requires mechanical aid. Exercise makes the blood circulate, lack of exercise makes it stagnant.

The Vacuum method is the kind of exercise that makes the blood circulate. It gently draws the pure and undiluted blood to the scalp and feeds the shrunken hair roots. This causes the hair to grow. It is the simple, common-sense principle of PHYSICAL CULTURE, applied to the scalp.

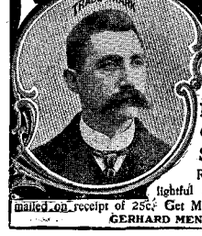
Our Guarantee (Backed by the Bank):

We will send you, by prepaid express, an Evans Vacuum Cap, allowing you ample time to prove its virtue, and all we ask of you is to deposit the price of the appliance in the Jefferson Bank of St. Louis during the trial period, subject to *your own order.* If you do not cultivate a sufficient growth of hair to convince you that this method is effective, simply notify the bank and they will return your deposit.

A sixteen-page book, illustrated, will be sent you free.

EVANS VACUUM CAP COMPANY
640 Fullerton Building **St. Louis**

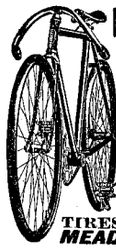
MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

"A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, PERHAPS, THAN WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, BUT A REASON FOR IT."

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.



BICYCLES ON TRIAL for 10 days. We ship on approval to anyone *without a cent deposit.* Finest guaranteed 1905 Models $10 to $24 with Coaster-Brakes & Puncture-Proof Tires. 1903 & 1904 Models of best makes..... $7 to $12
500 Second-Hand Wheels All makes & Models good as new $3 to $8
RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town at good pay. *Write at once* for **Special Offer** on sample bicycle.
TIRES, SUNDRIES, AUTOMOBILES.
MEAD CYCLE CO., G 134, CHICAGO

ROYALTY PAID ON SONG-POEMS and Musical Compositions. We arrange and popularize. PIONEER MUSIC PUB. CO. (Inc.) C-343 Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

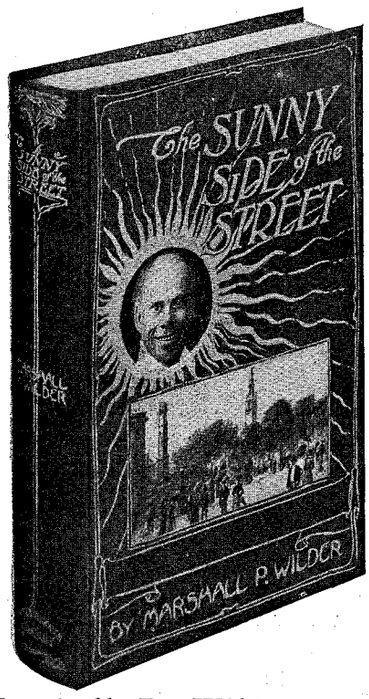
Daniel Everton, by ISRAEL PUTNAM.—This is a story of love and soldier adventure in the Philippines. $1.20. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Feast of Fun Just Served!

Marshall P. Wilder's irresistible book "The Sunny Side of the Street" is now ready. The inimitable entertainer of Kings, Presidents, Princes and vast audiences the world over has provided a vast quantity of bright and diverting wit, humor and clever comment in this happy volume. In its fascinating pages you will find little bits of interesting personalia about great men the author has known, amusing experiences in "smiling round the world," witty anecdotes and situations and a great deal of captivating chat about things in general.



Marshall P. Wilder says

in the first chapter of his new book:

"I live on the sunny side of the street; shady folks live on the other. I always preferred the sunshine, and have tried to put other people there. As birds of a feather flock together, it has been my good fortune to meet thousands of other people on the sunny side of the street. In this volume I shall endeavor to distribute some of the sunshine which these fine fellows unloaded on me."

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in speaking of Mr. Wilder's genius, says: "His mirth is contagious."

GET A COPY TO-DAY

and begin to read it at once. It is an ideal vacation book; 12mo, cloth, humorous drawings by Charles Graham and Bart Haley. Handsomely printed and bound, $1.20 net; by mail $1.30. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

FODUNK OPERA HOUSE
SOAP
FIRST PERFORMANCE of the great PROBLEM PLAY
THE GODDINESS OF GERTRUDE
"Trying it on the dog" is the name for this sort of thing —

CONTINUOUS INDEX (*Continued*).

Togo-Rozhdestvensky duel, 580
Togo's strategy, 594
Togo's victory, comments on, 843
St. Louis Exposition awards, 462
scandal rejoinders, 500
St. Petersburg's hope of victory, 556
Santo Domingo, Failure to ratify treaty with, 420
Financial affairs of, 461
Roosevelt and the Senate, 515
Shrewdness of president of, 495
Scandinavian Peninsula, Prospect of war in the, 786
Schiller centenary, The, 583
School-children, Underfed, 738
Scottish church controversy, 898
Sea-command, Coming struggle for, 479
"Segregation" plan of New York police, 462
Sensation last? How long does a, 779
Sense, Still another, 820
"Sex drama" vindicated by a Frenchman, 658
Shakespeare as an imitator, 504
impeached by Shaw, 739
Ships, determined by shape of fishes, 433
Simplon tunnel completed, 433
Sin, Modern, 666
Smith, Sydney, The humor of, 429
Snapshots by lamplight, 895
Socialism as a menace to Christianity, 510
next great political issue? 647
A trend toward, 808
Soil, Disappearance of the, 743
South America saved from Europe by U. S., 636
Spencer's philosophy, Fatal gap in, 824
Spider-silk from Madagascar, 745
Staircase, Moving, for vehicles, 587
Standard Oil's defense, 540
"Star-spangled Banner" mutilated, 582
Stevenson's background of gloom, 700
Strike, in Chicago raises problems, 692
Labor press on New York, 498
Teamsters' side of, 732
Strikers, Chicago, Roosevelt to, 731
Student or apprentice? 858
Swinburne, Present position of, 542
Taft's Presidential prospects, 811
Talking-machines, Some ancient, 855
Tears as a test of literature, 813
Telegraphy, Obstacles utilized in wireless, 507
Temperature used to develop new species, 508
Ten hour law, Labor press on, 654
Supreme Court on the, 614
Theatrical trust, More light on the, 669
Theological students, Coddling of, 709
Theology as a university discipline, 475
Advanced, made popular, 784
Radical, combated in Germany, 898
Thoreau's religion, 593
Tooth-brush, The deadly, 659
Torrey-Alexander crusade, 435
Transvaal constitution, The new, 752
Trolley or automobile? 660
Tropics, Blonds and brunettes in the, 662
Turkey, Origin of the, 819
Turner, most whimsical of painters, 854

Unemployed in England, The, 864
United States, European pressure on the, 754

Vegetable combat, A, 782
Vehicles, Moving staircase for, 587
Venezuela, Diplomatic shake-up in, 694
Present régime in, 457
Verne, J., and other scientific prophets, 628
Death of, 502

Wall Street and tax dodgers, 538
methods in life insurance, 619
War-balloons in Manchuria, 706
War, How waged between U. S. and Germany, 635
Warsaw, Massacre at, 697
Water: pure and adulterated, 588
Water-supply, Prehistoric, 818
Wealth-getting, Drama of, 813
Weaver's defiance, Mayor, 805
Wheat crop, Bumper, 614
Whistler exhibition in London, 503
White race hold its own? Will, 546
William II., France, and England, 825
Wireless possibilities, 548
telegraphy, Obstacles utilized in, 507
Wisconsin's rate legislation, 809
Witte, Mr., Truth about, 593

Yeats's impressions of America, 465

Zionism, New phases of, 748

TARTARLITHINE

A San Francisco physician says: "Tartarlithine, under my personal notice in my own family, has been the most efficient remedy that I have ever seen."

An Indianapolis physician says: "I have used Tartarlithine in complicated cases of rheumatism, and in all cases the results have been gratifying. I have considerable confidence in the efficacy of the compound."

Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the cure of rheumatism free to every applicant.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About It

Free sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request

McKesson & Robbins 79 Fulton St. New York

Sole agents for the Tartarlithine Co.

For 1905 *The* *For 1905*

BLUE BOOK OF MISSIONS

EDITED BY

HENRY OTIS DWIGHT, LL.D.

Secretary of the Bureau of Missions

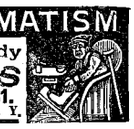
AN UP-TO-DATE handy compendium of the essential facts of the world's important missions, designed to provide workers at home and abroad with necessary and useful information. The outline of contents indicates the scope of the work. The facts are provided in compact form and made accessible by a complete index.

"It is the sort of book that those who have occasion to speak, read or write about missions will, as soon as they see it, feel they have always needed."—*The Churchman*, New York.

12mo, cloth, 240 pages. $1.00 net. By Mail, $1.10

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM
Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective: 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.



"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

Try a cake of it, and be convinced.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUST OUT!

The breeziest book of the Summer

The ideal book for vacation reading—Get it to-day!

ANOTHER PLAY-TIME TRIP TO THE LAND OF THE GAY

We have just ready the third of F. BERKELEY SMITH's captivating books on Paris life. The preceding volumes **"The Real Latin Quarter"** and **"How Paris Amuses Itself,"** have each passed into several editions and are steadily selling at the present time. This new book, richly illustrated and handsomely bound, has every element that made its two forerunners so popular.

Parisians Out of Doors

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

In his delightfully off-hand informal style the author pictures every form of out-of-door amusements in and about the capital of the world's fun.

GLIMPSES OF PARISIANS AT PLAY

Here is a list of the Chapter Titles

I. Some Parisian Sundays
II. Out of Doors
III. High Tide at Trouville
IV. With Parisians in Normandy
V. Bohemians at Large
VI. At St. Cloud
VII. Monsieur Casse's Chateau
VIII. Flowers, Sunshine, and Baccarat
IX. Monte Carlo

The Most Realistic Writer on Paris

"No other present-day writer on Paris is so realistic in his pictures of that most interesting city, few writers have displayed the sympathetic, the appreciative insight into Parisian character and habits that Mr. Smith displays in unbiased, comprehensive attitude."
—*Book News*, Philadelphia.

"Mr. Smith's powers of observation are first rate, those of imagination are equal, and with his clear style he places before us the truest pictures of the men and women of Paris that can be drawn."—*Sun*, Baltimore, Md.

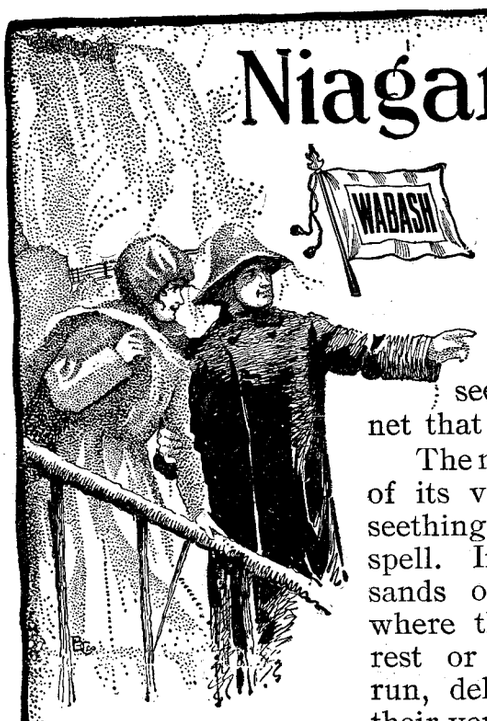
A Beautiful Volume

The book is handsomely bound in rich red cloth, with designs in white, blue, and gold, with striking facial studies by the author on the front cover. The contents are preceded by a dainty frontispiece in colors by F. Hopkinson Smith. The book is profusely illustrated with sketches and photos by the author; drawings by Cardona, Gerbault, and others, including a hand-colored plate by de Gyllenhammar.

12mo, cloth. $1.50, net; by mail, $1.64

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Niagara Falls



Nearest at hand of the World's Seven Wonders.

No American should be able to say he has never seen Niagara Falls. Once seen, Niagara is a magnet that will always attract.

The magnificent grandeur of its volume, roaring and seething, holds one as if by a spell. In contrast, the thousands of nooks and dells where the troubled waters rest or playfully leap and run, delight the senses by their very delicacy.

And all the while mist in one's face cools and invigorates.

Strong bridge-work runs right up under the Falls—electric cars run down the Gorge, past Rapids and Whirlpool at the water's edge, and other engineering feats make new view-points possible.

No more exorbitant charges—the Governments stopped them.

The Wabash System offers its comfortable trains to transport you direct to this Beauty Spot. Luxuriant Pullmans and Free Chair Cars, from a hundred Western cities. Write for information and rates from your own station.

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A., Wabash System, St. Louis

Indispensable for the Trip Abroad

"Going abroad? Then heed the advice of those who have gone before. There is much to learn—about customs, tips, hotels, fares, baggage, routes, servants, etiquette. A shrewd American has declared that it is a liberal education in what not to do just to go over the big pond once and take notes of mistakes. Here is a little handbook which boils down into brief space all the things the traveler needs to know, the reasons for the different customs, advice as to the best means of travel, and the best way to become understood in the face of language difficulties. It is not a guide-book to Europe, but rather an encyclopedia of sound advice, and as such should be welcomed by every one intending to take the first voyage."—*Washington Star.*

GET THE

TRAVELERS' HANDBOOK

By JOSEPHINE TOZIER
Author of "AMONG ENGLISH INNS."

"It is intensely practical. It contains a thousand and one suggestions which none but the experienced traveler can appreciate. It tells you the little things—whose importance is not to be rated by their size—of actual traveling, and after a careful consideration of its pages, the prospective tourist cannot help going about with greater intelligence and comfort."
—*Newark Advertiser.*

12mo, cloth, $1.00 net; $1.10 by mail
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

"In all the land, range up, range down,
Is there ever a place so pleasant and sweet?"

THE 1000 ISLANDS.

There may be somewhere on the earth a more delightful region than that of the Thousand Islands, but if there is, it has not been discovered. It is as fine as the Bay of Naples, with no danger of being buried in hot ashes. There are 2,000 picturesque Islands scattered along the twenty-five miles of one of the most beautiful rivers in the world. You can find out a great deal regarding it in No. 10 of the "Four-Track Series," "The Thousand Islands," of the St. Lawrence River issued by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

A copy will be mailed free on receipt of a two-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Race Of Life

demands every bit of energy that intelligent living can contribute. A clear head, a steady heart and a sure foot.

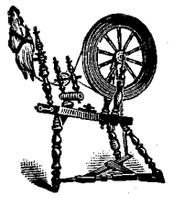
Digestion plays a big part in the winning or losing and often the whole question of digestion turns upon coffee. Does coffee bother you?

The heart cannot work perfectly when stimulated with coffee. The difference in the ability to do either physical or mental work is marked when you use **Postum Food Coffee.**

"There's a Reason" for

POSTUM

Registered *Trade-Mark.*



Dr. Deimel (Linen-Mesh) Underwear

It costs no more than many other kinds, and not as much as some kinds, but the comfort it gives to a wool-tortured skin can't be estimated in dollars and cents. It is the most healthful, cleanly, comfortable Undergarment made.

Samples of Material and Booklet mailed free upon request.

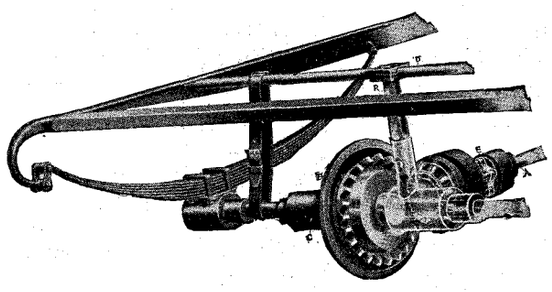
"The Linen Store"

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

Gear Difficulties

After severe and strenuous tests we've adopted on our Models K and M this practical and profitable



Roller Gear

the Gear that solves the problem of gear difficulties.

First of all, the teeth being cut deep and broad, almost entirely lessens the chance of breaking, while the case-hardened steel rollers on the driving pinion at the end of the shaft slide into the sprocket without any lost motion or slippage.

The Roller and Sprocket being lubricated in a dust-proof bath of oil, run in absolute silence.

The Gear is so firmly braced to the frame by the stay-bar that it cannot get out of alignment.

Investigate further by sending for our catalogue, call at our factory or agencies and learn just why the "Haynes" with its dainty upholstery and trimmings is worth the price we ask, and why it is the car you should buy.

THE HAYNES-APPERSON CO.,

KOKOMO, IND.

Member A. L. A. M.

NEW YORK **CHICAGO**

It's *all* in the

OLDSMOBILE

Just think a moment: Do you buy a particular car because of a peculiar spring adjustment, a few pounds more or less of weight, the motor, the transmission, or the carburetor equipment *alone*, or because of the complete co-ordination of every part to every other part, and the way each part does its work—in short, a car that is *built to run and does it.*

Satisfactory service means: Reasonable cost of maintenance, freedom from any tendency to get out of order, durability to stand the wear and tear of use; power to climb hills, and take you along as fast as you want to go. Then, too, your car must be easy to start and easy to stop—always under perfect control. It must be dependable in emergencies. It must leave you *nothing to watch but the road.*

The Oldsmobile is a recognized public utility—as indispensable as the telephone, the typewriter or sewing machine. It fits into your requirements as a business or professional man, as well as into the average pocket-book.

For runabout service you can find no equal to the Oldsmobile Runabout of 7 h. p. Its single cylinder horizontal motor gives durability with freedom from complication. The two cars in which Megargel of Buffalo, and Huss of Detroit, are racing from New York City to Portland, Oregon, for a prize of $1,000, are stock cars of this type, differing in no particular from the thousands of these cars now in daily use. When you invest $650 in a car which can successfully stand the strain of a 3,500-mile race across the American continent, under all kinds of road and weather conditions, you will get pretty satisfactory returns for daily use.

For touring service the Oldsmobile Touring Car, at $1,400, is a prime favorite. In design it is distinctive; in construction strong and substantial. Its 20 h. p. two-cylinder motor gives ample speed. It has side entrance tonneau, tilting steering post, and all the latest Oldsmobile improvements. You will find it a tremendous hill climber.

For commercial purposes our Standard Delivery Car and Ten-Passenger Wagonette, both of 16 h. p., are meeting with substantial success, the former appealing to the enterprise and thrift of merchants in all lines of business, while the latter opens a hitherto untouched field in the establishment of transportation lines in towns too small for street cars, or for stage, resort and depot service. In every locality there are opportunities yet undeveloped, and it will pay you to write us for information.

If you need a car for everyday business use, for pleasure, for commercial service, or as an investment, you will buy satisfaction in the Oldsmobile. You will find much valuable information in Catalog "H," which we will send on request. The opportunity is yours. Write to-day.

Olds Motor Works, Detroit, U. S. A.

Member Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED